"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, warm, south winds today; Thursday snow or rain, colder.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII..NO. 21,956. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

DEMOCRATS SWEEP EVERY DISTRICT, MAKING CONGRESS SAFELY DEMOCRATIC; 90.8% OF REGISTERED WOMEN VOTE

CLAIM VICTORY FOR WILSON

Congressmen-elect Say People Showed They Are Behind Him.

DEMOCRATS REGAIN HOUSE

Republican Plurality of One Is Replaced by Opponents' Lead of Three.

SOCIALIST VOTE HERE LIGHT

But in 22d District Their Candidate Defeated His Republican Rival by 209 Votes.

Democratic Representatives were elected yesterday in all four Congressional districts of the city where special elections were held to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of previous members of Congress. Every district showed a Democratic sweep, the returns far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the Democratic leaders.

The election of four Democrats gives their party a lead of three in the House and wipes out the Republican plurality of one, caused by the six vacancies, the other two of which are still to be filled. Two Republican members are in the army, and by courtesy the Democrats have not attempted to have them removed. In return courtesy the Republicans have made no move to seek control of the House. The Democrats, moreover, now have a lead of five, as long as the two Republicans stay in the army.

The result or yesterday's election was watched with keen interest by National Democratic leaders, because of the indication it might furnish as to the trend of the voters at the country-wide Fall elections. Local Democratic leaders said last night that the result in the four New York City districts showed conclusively that the people are standing back of President Wilson and his war policies. They predicted that the November elections throughout the country would also furnish sweeping Democratic victories. The new members of Congress elected yesterday were:

Twenty-first District, Jerome F. Donovan; Twenty-second District, Anthony J. Griffin; Eighth District, William E. Cleary; Seventh District, John J. Delaney.

In the Twenty-first District Jerome F. Donovan, the Democratic candidate, had a plurality of 2,102 over John A. Bolles, Republican. In the Twenty-second, Anthony J. Griffin, Democrat, had a plurality of 3,937 over Arthur F. Dieckman, Socialist, who ran ahead of Richard Furlong, the Republican candidate. In the Seventh District, the plurality of John J. Delaney, Democrat, over John S. Gaynor, Republican, was 3,166. In the Eighth District, William E. Cleary, Democrat, had a plurality of 4,744 over Wilmot L. Moorehouse, Republican. The vote by Congressional districts was as follows:

21ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A. D.	Bolles. Rep.	Donovan. Dem.	Cannon. Soc.	Celvin. Pro.	Ransom. U.C.L.	Total Woman's Vote
18	1,339	2,389	526	53	67	1,626
19	913	858	136	34	241	778
21	2,062	2,431	369	65	152	2,108
22	2,317	2,653	325	53	2	2,167
23	3,019	3,332	639	177	3	2,693
Total	9,622	11,724	1,735	382	465	9,372

Donovan's plurality, 2,102.

22D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A.D.	Furlong, Rep.	Griffin, Dem.	Dieckman, Soc.	Total Woman's Vote.
19	61	157	9	98
20	476	2,013	352	1,287
21	2	0	0	1
22	154	467	79	286
Bronx.				
1	773	3,467	1,531	2,379
2	670	1,894	321	1,292
3	47	333	102	187
Total	2,183	8,331	2,394	5,480

Griffin's plurality, 5,937.

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A.D.	Gaynor. Rep.	Delaney. Dem.	Fraser. Soc.	Total Woman's Vote.
1	2,276	4,179	189	2,478
4	3,608	4,199	661	3,325
14	1,143	1,875	975	1,202
Total	7,087	10,253	1,805	7,005

Delaney's plurality, 3,166.

8TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A.D.	Morehouse, Rep.	Cleary, Dem.	Laidler, Soc.	Total Woman's Vote.
2	2,198	3,354	839	2,893
9	3,112	5,279	506	4,231
16	2,484	3,905	534	2,887
Total	7,794	12,538	1,879	10,011

Cleary's plurality, 4,744.

The Republicans made spirited contests in every district, but their showing fell far below their expectations. The biggest surprise was in the Twenty-first Congressional District, where the Republicans were confident of winning, because of the recent gerrymandering of the district in the interest of the Republican Party. The Democrats were not at all sure of carrying the district, but their candidate won out by a plurality of 2,102 votes. In the Twenty-second Congressional District, which takes in a part of the upper east side of Manhattan and part of the lower section of the Bronx, the Socialist vote exceeded that of the

Continued on Page Five.

How Yesterday's Vote Was Divided.

Congressional District.	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Total All Parties—Men.	Women.	Total.
Twenty-first	9,622	11,724	1,735	14,556	9,372	23,928
Twenty-second	2,183	8,331	2,394	7,428	5,480	12,908
Seventh	7,087	10,253	1,805	12,050	7,095	19,145
Eighth	7,794	12,538	1,879	12,200	10,011	22,211
Total	26,686	42,846	7,813	46,234	31,958	78,192
Voters registered				136,866	35,205	172,071
Percentage of registration voted				*33.7.	90.8	45.4

*The men registered include those registered last October for the general election in November. The women registered are those who registered the week before last for this special election.

BIG WAR POWERS GIVEN TO BARUCH

Control of Industrial Production to be Centralized Under His Control.

WILSON OUTLINES SCOPE

Action Is Thought a Response to Congress Demand for Co-ordination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Wilson announced today the reorganization of the War Industries Board under the chairmanship of Bernard N. Baruch, of New York, who was a member of the board, and who now assumes the chairmanship vacated by the resignation of Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Although Mr. Willard has stepped out of the chairmanship of the War Industries Board, he will continue his identification with the war work of the Government, as he was today re-elected chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. It was announced at the same time that Judge Robert S. Lovett, who has done what is regarded by the President as admirable work as the Priorities member of the War Industries Board, has consented to take charge of the railroad improvement work, which the Director General of Railways has desired to be put upon the most effective footing possible.

The reorganization of the War Industries Board under the chairmanship of Mr. Baruch is outlined in a letter written by the President under yesterday's date to Mr. Baruch, which was given out at the White House today. This letter outlines the functions of the board under its reoganization.

Final determination of all questions of priority in deliveries to any department of the United States Government and to the Allies is vested in the board, and it is charged with co-ordinating and anticipating the needs of any of these, creating or improving facilities for production and advising as to prices. Much of the power is given to the chairman, with the board acting in an advisory capacity, and he, the President says, should "act as the general eye of all supply department in the field of industry."

Through the board it is proposed to eliminate all competition for supplies between the various departments and the Allies, thus meeting in a measure at least, the demand in Congress for centralization of power. There were suggestions that the action now announced was one of the steps contemplated by the President when he sent to the Senate the bill now pending to enlarge his powers for reorganizing and co-ordinating Government agencies, and that the delay in bringing the measure to a vote caused him to proceed without waiting for legislation. If the bill is passed it will be possible to make more specific some of the authority now given the Industries Board.

Text of President's Letter.

The President's letter to Mr. Baruch reads:

I am writing to ask if you will not accept appointment as Chairman of the War Industries Board, and I am going to take the liberty at the same time of outlining the functions, the constitution, and action of the board as I think they should now be established.

The functions of the board should be:

1. The creation of new facilities and the disclosing, if necessary the opening up, of new or additional sources of supply.

2. The conversion of existing facilities where necessary to new uses.

3. The studious conservation of resources and facilities by scientific, commercial, and industrial economies.

4. Advice to the several purchasing agencies of the Government with regard to the prices to be paid.

5. The determination, wherever necessary, of priorities of production and of delivery and of the proportions of any given article to be made immediately accessible to the several purchasing agencies, when the supply of that article is insufficient, either temporarily or permanently.

6. The making of purchases for the Allies.

The board should be constituted as at present, and should retain, so far

Continued on Page Four.

CARPENTERS MAY RENEW SHIP STRIKE

Hutcheson, Their Chief, Is Defiant and Insists Upon What Amounts to Closed Shop.

WILL APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

Intimates That the Men Will Walk Out Again Unless Demands Are Met.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, through the agency of its President, William L. Hutcheson, took the definite stand today that it could not and would not become a party to the agreement with the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, despite the fact that President Wilson on Feb. 17, in a telegram to Mr. Hutcheson, requested that such action be taken.

In that telegram President Wilson after refusing to see Mr. Hutcheson personally and consider a request for special privileges for the carpenters, who then sought the closed shop, ended his message with the words: "Will you cooperate or will you obstruct?"

The decision was made tonight by Mr. Hutcheson, in face of the opposition of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and representatives of other trades engaged in shipbuilding, after an all-day conference with signers of the original labor adjustment agreement. Hutcheson's demand for a revision of the agreement was denied, and he summed up the situation in this manner:

"Our next move will be an appeal to the President of the United States. If he does nothing, then we are through, and it is up to the Government to straighten matters out and keep the men in line."

"Does that mean a strike?" he was asked.

"How can I know?" Hutcheson replied. "They struck last time and only returned to work in response to the President's appeal in the belief that the matter would be adjusted to their satisfaction. Our appeal to the President will be made at once."

The situation today was precipitated by the attitude of Mr. Hutcheson and his followers during the strike of the carpenters early in the month at shipyards in the New York and Baltimore districts, called because the closed shop was not granted to the carpenters as a special privilege which all other branches of organized labor had foregone in the effort to get behind the nation's war program and speed up ship construction.

Other Unions in Line.

Organized labor, as represented by Mr. Gompers, has stood firm in its determination to recognize the Labor Adjustment Board agreement, and it was stated today that there was no chance of a change of attitude now. What the outcome would be, as a result of Hutcheson's continued refusal to meet the wishes of President Wilson, the officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and Mr. Gompers, was an open question tonight.

At the conference today at which an effort was made to come to an agreement with Mr. Hutcheson which would avert the danger of further strikes, the Government was represented by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Charles A. Piez, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Mr. Gompers presided, and at the conclusion of the conference made this statement:

"We had a conference all day until now, at which Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Piez, representatives of the International Metals Trade Union, and the representatives of the Carpenters' Brotherhood participated. The Brotherhood of Carpenters has presented memoranda for a proposed change in the agreement which is in existence between the Navy Department, the Shipping Board, and the Metals Trade Union.

"Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Piez thought the proposition was unworkable. The representatives of the metals trade believed it impracticable, and even if adopted would prove cumbersome. The carpenters desired to have a representative sit on the Wage Adjustment Board when matters concerning carpenters or woodworkers were under discussion. The officers of the metals trade declared that if such a condition prevailed, when each of the metals trade craft had a matter up, they likewise would want

Continued on Page Ten.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier. European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

Lieut. Coningsby Dawson's "Glory of the Trenches" in March Good Housekeeping. Now on sale.—Advt.

Next Draft Movement Probable in April, Dependent on Early Amendment of Act

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Announcement of the date of the next draft is imminent. The Provost Marshal General's office has prepared "an important announcement" which is believed to deal with the time and method of summoning the second levy. The best opinion is that the first of the men will move to camp in April.

Publication of the announcement is held up for action by Congress on pending amendments to the Selective Service act. The most important of the proposed changes, in the opinion of Provost Marshal General Crowder, is that which will give him authority to base State quotas on the total number of men in Class A-1.

Preparations have been made for summoning the remaining negroes certified under the first draft. Between 70,000 and 80,000 of these were called, but only half of these have been sent to the training camps. The inadvisability of centralizing these troops in Southern camps and the fact that the army medical authorities do not believe it safe to transfer them to colder Northern camps during the Winter are given as the principal reasons for the delay.

The joint resolution, already passed by the Senate, providing for a change in the selective draft law so as to base the quota of each State on the number of men in Class A-1, instead of on the population, was favorably reported to the House today by the Military Committee, and will be acted upon promptly.

OUR TROOPS CHECK NEW LORRAINE RAID

American Patrols Operating in the Sector Take Some German Prisoners.

HEAVY SHELLING MONDAY

German Barrage Followed by 2,000 Projectiles—Our Gunners Retaliate on the Foe.

PARIS, March 5.—A German attack last night on the trenches held by American forces in Lorraine was repulsed, the French official statement issued today announced.

American patrols operating in the region, the statement adds, took a number of German prisoners.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 4, (Associated Press.)—Shells have been falling thick and fast within the American lines and upon the enemy's position on the Toul sector today. Aside from a big barrage which the enemy placed on the American positions at daylight in this neighborhood, 2,000 projectiles have been dropped in the vicinity of the terrain occupied by the Americans, many of them upon towns. The American casualties, however, have been extremely light.

Sunday night the Americans continued to shell the enemy and put down two barrages on his positions.

The infantry activity was confined solely to patrol parties. The Americans searched No Man's Land in the snow for bodies of enemies killed in the raiding. None was found, but the body of one American was discovered in the American wire in front of a listening post. The man had on his gas mask. A bullet has passed through his head. Only two cartridges remained in his rifle, which was found under his body, and there were other indications that he died fighting.

The heavy snow is continuing.

NAMES OF AMERICANS CLEMENCEAU HONORED

Six Who Were Decorated Sunday Likely to Receive New American Medals for Bravery.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 4, (Associated Press.)—It is now permissible to give the names of the officers and men decorated yesterday by Premier Clemenceau. They are:

Lieutenant JOSEPH CANBY of Brooklyn.
Lieutenant WILLIAM COLEMAN of Charleston, S. C.
Sergeant PATRICK WALSH, formerly of Chicago, Ill.
Sergeant WILLIAM NORTON, Arkansas.
Private "BUDDY" FITTMAN of Brooklyn.
Private ALVIN SMILEY of St. Louis.

The Sergeants have been in the army many years.

Two artillery officers, Captain Holtzendorff, whose home is in Georgia, and Lieutenant Green, will receive the French War Cross. They were wounded by shell fire.

Lieutenants Canby and Coleman went out into No Man's Land in daylight and each took a German prisoner.

Sergeant Norton killed a German Lieutenant and two soldiers. He was challenged by the Lieutenant to leave his dugout and led out his men fighting.

Sergeant Walsh took command of a detachment in front of the wire when his Captain was killed, and continued the fight.

The first Americans to win the new American medals for bravery in action will probably be men who took part in Friday's successful fight with the Germans on the Lorraine front. Among them undoubtedly will be some, if not all, of the men who were decorated yesterday by Premier Clemenceau.

The fighting records of the soldiers are being compiled, and on these records recommendations will be made by the General commanding the division. The data are being gathered carefully so as to make certain that none will be honored specially for simply doing his duty.

All the members of the expeditionary force are waiting to see who among them will be the first to get the new war medal.

A German machine gun in perfect condition may be sent to Washington as the first American war trophy. It was among the mass of material dropped hastily by the Germans when they retired from their ineffectual at-

Continued on Page Three.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE 6th Month—Biggest Success in N. Y. Eves. 8. Matinee Today Best Seats $1.00.—Advt.

SUBMARINES' TOLL STEADILY DECLINES

Sir Eric Geddes Tells Commons Curve of Shipping Losses Continues Downward.

GERMANS PAYING HEAVILY

First Lord of Admiralty Declares U-Boats Are Being Sunk as Fast as They Are Built.

LONDON, March 5.—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons today that the shipping losses due to submarines were steadily decreasing and that the loss to the world's tonnage during February was little more than half the loss during February last year. The curve of losses continued downward, he said.

Submarines were being destroyed in increasing numbers, he declared, and, as the methods employed against them were developed, the numbers would be enlarged still further. There was a growing reluctance on the part of German crews to put to sea, he asserted. The chances that a submarine would return from a voyage in the waters around England were put at one in four or one in five.

"For some months," said he, "we believe that we and the Americans have been sinking submarines as fast as they are built."

The First Lord asserted that the rate of exaggeration in the German reports of tonnage alleged to have been sunk was increasing steadily. The exaggeration in the second quarter of the period of unrestricted submarine warfare was twice that of the first quarter. The rates in the third and fourth quarters were three and four times that of the first quarters, and in January four and one-half times the first quarter.

As a matter of fact, he said, the loss for the five months ended with February was 10 per cent. less than the loss during the corresponding months of the year previous, although during four months of the latter period unrestricted submarine war had not been proclaimed by the enemy.

He also said the naval forces of the Allies in European waters soon would be augmented by a force of Brazilian warships.

"I have stated," the First Lord continued, "that the curve of losses of merchant shipping continues downward. That statement is as true today as when previously made. It is true there have been bad weeks and bad months. February was, in comparison with recent standards, a bad month. But, on the other hand, January was a good one.

"As to the curve of the loss in the world's tonnage, only two months of the current quarter have elapsed, but assuming the March loss to be as high as that of February, I find that the falling curve continues.

Drop in Shipbuilding.

Regarding the rate of ship production, Sir Eric said that instead of a rise there had been a serious drop.

"Why?" he asked. "The main fact is that owing to labor unrest and strike difficulties the men in the yards are not working as if the life of the country depended on their exertions. The employers are perhaps not doing all they could. The long strain of the war must have an effect upon their nerves as upon every one's else. The serious unrest which existed in January will have an effect on completions in later months. I am driven to the conclusion that even at this late date the situation is not fully realized.

"I believe the individual piece worker on ships works as hard now as he did last year, when he is actually at work, but he seems readier to take holidays, and we cannot afford holidays. If improvement is not speedily made, the point where production balances losses will be postponed to a dangerous extent.

"Our allies are making every effort to increase their production of ships, but despite glowing reports in the American press and great as the effort of that country doubtless is, there is no doubt that a considerable time must elapse before the desired output is obtained."

Many Attacks at Night.

The First Lord said he was seriously concerned at the increasing number of vessels lost at night. It appeared, he said, that the Germans were assisted in this matter by negligence on the part of ship owners who displayed lights instead of darkening their vessels.

In the waters around the British Isles, which had been the chief field for submarine operations, the greatest successes against the U-boats had been obtained so far, latterly with the help of American naval forces, he said. On the other hand, conditions in the Medi-

Continued on Page Four.

WILSON WON'T ASSENT TO INTERVENTION BY JAPANESE FORCES IN SIBERIA; NOTE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SENT TO TOKIO

China's Cabinet Decides to Send 20,000 Soldiers to Siberia Simultaneously with Japan's Expedition

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, March 5.—A Cabinet meeting today considered the question of sending troops to Siberia, and decided to dispatch an army of 20,000 Manchuli simultaneously with the Japanese expedition. The necessary ammunition will be furnished by Japan.

The Military Governor of Chinese Turkestan reports that Russians and Germans are fraternizing with Mohammedan natives, with the view of creating disturbances.

It is feared that the Japanese expedition will lead to many diplomatic problems.

CZERNIN DEMANDS PART OF RUMANIA

The Dobrudja for Bulgaria and Part of Frontier Region for Austria.

AIMS AT DANUBE CONTROL

Nation Is Notified That It Will Be Crushed if It Refuses Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Definite information reaching the State Department today through thoroughly reliable channels clarified the Rumanian situation to the extent of showing that the Jassy Government has before it the alternative of making humiliating surrenders of territory to the Central Powers or being wiped out as an independent nation.

The story has been circulated that Rumania asked the Central Powers to open peace negotiations. This story is contradicted in the information reaching the State Department. On the contrary, the Central Powers, speaking through Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, approached Rumania with the statement that it was still possible for peace to be concluded with guarantees to Rumania that her national existence and dynasty would be continued, provided she would submit to the demands of the Central Powers.

The more essential demands were reported at the State Department today. One of these is that Rumania surrender her Black Sea littoral, which embraces the Dobruja coast, and another would require the rectification of the boundary between Austria-Hungary and Rumania. This would involve the surrender of Rumanian territory to Austria-Hungary for "strategic reasons."

The terms submitted to Rumania are thought significant in view of statements made by German statesmen recently that they were conducting a defensive war and not seeking annexation.

Bulgaria has been seeking to obtain the cession to herself of the Dobrudja, and it is believed to be the plan of the Central Powers to take this part of the Rumanian coast and turn it over to the nominal control of Bulgaria, which would give the Central Powers control over the mouth of the Danube.

At the other end of the Black Sea lies Batoum, the western terminus of the Trans-Caucasian Railway, which runs through Tiflis to Baku, and the oil fields on the Caspian Sea. From Baku is another important Asian railway, the Trans-Caspian, which runs from Krasnovodsk, through Bami, Merv, Bokhara and Samarkand to Taskkend and Ferghana. From Merv is a railway running down to Herat, Afghanistan, which was long known as the "Key to India." In the new terms imposed upon Russia, that country is required by the Central Powers to give up the region through which the Trans-Caucasian Railway runs.

Thus, with the Batoum-Baku region passing from Russia to Turkey and the Dobrudja passing from Rumania to Bulgaria, the Central Powers would control a new route to India, Persia and the provinces in Central Asia, regardless of whether they controlled the Bagdad Railway route.

The Rumanians of Transylvania have protested against what they call their abandonment by the Rumanian Government, according to an official dispatch today from France. A telegram to King Ferdinand from the Rumanian delegation in Paris says that the Transylvanians hailed Rumania as their liberator upon her advent into the war, and begged the King not to abandon 4,000,000 Transylvania Rumanians to the fury of Austria-Hungary.

URGES JAPAN TO SEND ARMY TO BALKANS

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 5.—"A decisive victory by the Entente can secure the position of Japan in the East better than any partial or local success in Siberia," writes Senator Maggiorino Ferraris in the Messaggero. "It is with a victory in Europe that Japan will be able to obtain advantages in the East."

He argues that, as the war is to be decided in Europe, it would be to the advantage of Japan to send at once a contingent of troops to the Balkans as being the weakest point in the armor of the Central Empires.

Read "THE PRAIRIE SCHOONER," by William Francis Hooker—a story of adventure in the Wild West when the West was wild—$1.20 at Brentano's, Fifth Ave.—Advt.

PEACE TREATY MAY BE REJECTED

Berlin Forecasts Resignation of Lenine and Trotzky as Hostility Grows.

GERMANS STILL ADVANCE

Only 80 Miles from Petrograd, Which Is Again Bombed—Zeppelins Repelled.

LONDON, March 5.—Regardless of the fact that cessation of hostilities has been announced officially by Berlin, the invaders of Russia continue their advance toward the capital, and a growing feeling of hostility to them and against the treaty of peace is spreading in Russia, which appears likely to find decisive expression at the Congress of All-Russian Councils at Moscow on March 12.

Indeed, a Berlin dispatch received in Amsterdam today forecasts the early resignation of Premier Lenine, and of Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, owing to their increasing unpopularity.

It is reported by English correspondents in Petrograd that a section of the Bolsheviki is inclined to join the Left Social-Revolutionaires, the war spirit of which, according to the Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, predominates and constitutes a formidable opposition to the peace party. This war party advises that the Petrograd governmental institutions be removed into the interior of Russia, from where they can continue the fight against the Germans. It is suggested that the Congress of the Councils will be made the pretext for evacuating Petrograd, under the excuse that it is necessary for the governmental departments to attend the Congress.

Opposition to the Germans is said to be greater in the Moscow and provincial councils than in Petrograd.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing Monday, says:

"It seems improbable that the peace treaty will be ratified by the Congress of Soviets at Moscow March 12. The delay of a fortnight granted by the Germans for ratification constitutes an opportune respite for the Soviets, which probably will be utilized in the organization of a red army and the development of means of defense.

"By a decision reached at an extraordinary meeting of the Council of Commissaries—which was published before the signing of the peace treaty—the evacuation of Petrograd is contemplated, together with a systematic destruction of all stores of provisions and war materials which cannot be removed."

A Petrograd dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, dated Monday evening, says that a German airplane appeared over Petrograd at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and dropped bombs. Airplanes also were seen flying over Nevsky Prospect, and the belief prevailed that the enemy was aiming at Nicholas station. Sunday night Zeppelins were observed at Gatchina, thirty-five miles from Petrograd, flying toward the capital, but they were driven off by the anti-aircraft batteries.

Narva, about eighty miles west-southwest of Petrograd, has been captured by the Germans, and the enemy is reported to be continuing his advance toward the capital.

Other advices say that owing to the refusal of the delegates of the Central Powers to treat with the representatives of the new Ukrainian Rada on the ground that the Central Powers already had acknowledged the old Rada the new Rada delegates have returned home from Pskov and issued a proclamation to the people asking them to resist the enemy and destroy all munitions supplies.

"Operations of the Austro-Hungarian forces for restoring order and security in the Ukraine," says an official statement issued by the Austrian War Office today, "are taking their course."

AMSTERDAM, March 5.—Replying to a message from the Premier of the Ukrainian Republic, announcing the entry of the Rada's troops into Kiev and expressing thanks for the assistance of the Germans, the German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, said:

"The German troops are still in your

Continued on Page Two.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world. No invalids, no children under ten.—Advt.

CONTRARY TO OUR WAR AIMS

Troops Not Needed to Protect Japanese Lives, It Is Held.

MIGHT ANTAGONIZE RUSSIA

Fear Expressed That Occupation Would Result to the Advantage of Germany.

LIKE OUR STAND IN MEXICO

America's Sympathy with Nation's Freedom from Foreign Restraint Insisted Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The United States Government has not assented to Japanese armed occupation of Siberia nor will it do so. No doubt exists in Washington that Japan intends to land troops on Russian soil, but this Government, it is now known, feels that it would be inconsistent with its own prior position to permit the occupation to take place without making clear to all concerned that it adheres to the principles heretofore enunciated by President Wilson with respect to America's war aims. Those principles, as applied by this Government, are not in accord with the presence of uninvited foreign forces within Russia's possessions under the conditions of necessity that Japan advances as reasons for her venture further into the continent of Asia.

To what extent the Government will make known its attitude as outlined above remains to be seen. After a regular meeting of the Cabinet today the understanding prevailed that a communication had been sent to the Japanese Government, bnt whether directly to Tokio or through the medium of Great Britain, which first approached the United States on the subject, is not disclosed. It may be taken for granted, however, that in any note outlining the position of the United States with respect to Japan's indication of a desire to place troops at Vladivostok and elsewhere in Siberia, this Government will adhere to the principle that such a course would be contrary to its war aims.

President's Consistent Policy.

The position of the United States in this matter is in accord with the doctrine laid down by President Wilson on several occasions, not merely with respect to the war in Europe, but the dealings of nations generally with one another. It is felt by the Administration that it could not consistently sanction, even by the rule that silence means consent, the occupation of Russian territory by Japanese armed forces where the purpose could not be construed as intended to assist in winning the war against Germany. This Government, through the President, has declared that it sought no material advantage in entering the war. It has eliminated from its war aims any purpose of annexation or indemnities. It has made known that its chief desire was to eliminate militarism, with its attendant evils, and has asserted frequently the rights of peoples to determine their own destiny.

President Wilson's declared attitude toward Mexico and perturbed Latin-American countries was that while this Government would send troops into foreign territory to defend its honor and safeguard the lives of Americans and other foreigners, it would not use its land and naval forces to protect investments and other material interests which were threatened by political disturbances.

The present position of the Government concerning the Japanese desire to place troops in Siberia is understood to be practically the same. Japan, in occupying Siberian territory with her troops, it is contended, would be doing so, for one thing, in order to protect the material interests that are represented in the vast stores of Russian supplies purchased with money furnished by Japan to Russia when the two Governments were co-belligerents. There would be no occasion, according to the construction of this Government, to have troops in Siberia to safeguard the lives of Japanese subjects. No objection to having Japanese troops undertake that purpose would be offered by the United States, but it is held that Japanese subjects in Eastern Siberia are not in danger, and furthermore are not in such numbers as to require the military measures which Japan contemplates.

In these circumstances the Administration feels, it is understood, that if Japanese troops enter Siberia the impression will be created among the Russian people that Japan's purpose has to do with material advantage, even ultimate retention of Russian territory.

Contrary to Aims of Allies.

It will be maintained, according to the dominant official view here, that Japan is going contrary to the war aims of her allies, and will make the Tokio Government liable to the accusation by the Russians that it is following a course likely to be construed as analogous to Germany's invasion of Belgium. It is

not intended to convey the impression that the United States Government indorses such an accusation, but merely that Russia, with German encouragement and taunting, will be certain to interpret the Japanese occupation in that way and bring forward the charge that Japan has shown the inconsistency of the assurances of the allied nations.

This Government is understood to hold the view that there is unrest among the peoples of belligerent countries due to the desire for greater freedom, and that this desire should be encouraged in every way. It is hopeful that this unrest will manifest itself potently in Germany and Austria-Hungary. A corollary of this view, according to the contention, is that liberals in enemy countries would have pressure brought to bear on them to be convinced that allied acquiescence in Japan's occupation of Russian territory marked a departure from the democratic professions of the Allies concerning self-determination and no indemnities.

The Government, it is advanced, has sought to impress upon the Russian people in particular that it sympathizes with their democratic ideals and freedom from foreign restraint upon their demand for self-determination. It has also sought to make clear that the war aims of the Allies had no selfish material object and that every effort would be made to assist helpless nations in attaining the fulfillment of their nationalistic aspirations. The fear is expressed that Russia will regard the occupation of her territory by Japanese troops as contrary to this doctrine and may turn her sympathies away from the Allies and toward the German invaders.

The circumstances that led the Government to take issue with the Japanese desire to place troops in Siberia are not known. Heretofore, since the Japanese feelers became known, the understanding prevailed, even in circles close to the Administration, that the United States preferred to take no direct part in the exchanges between the Allied Powers over Japan's suggestion. The Government, it was understood, was all the more able to maintain that attitude because it had been approached through the medium of inquiries from Great Britain, and not directly from Tokio.

It was the belief of some of those concerned that the matter might be adjusted without bringing the United States into it formally except, perhaps, to the extent of being asked by Japan after the exchanges between the other Allies had been concluded whether this Government had any objection to the occupation of part of Siberia by Japanese armed forces. The expectation existed in certain official circles that this Government would respond briefly that it did not object.

Developments today suggest that the Japanese Government approached the United States directly, but no information to that effect was obtainable. At any rate, the President and his advisers decided that a positive dissenting declaration was necessary to meet the situation and place this Government in a consistent light throughout the world.

While the course of the Administration will be approved by many Senators and Representatives, it is apparent that it is not in accord with the views of a considerable number of others, who feel that Japan is justified in sending armed forces into that portion of Siberia adjacent to the sphere of her interest.

Information was obtained today that if Japan decides to act two columns probably will move into Siberia and meet at Chita. Japan already has concentrated military forces in Korea and Manchuria, which are prepared to advance whenever the order is given. It was inferred that something definite was known here of the Japanese plans, but the outline of movements may be based more on what is obvious in a military way than on inside advices.

BRITAIN'S TRUST PLACED IN WILSON

Enlightened Opinion Content to Leave Eastern Problem's Solution to His Judgment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 5.—The eyes of all the world are turned to Washington. It has been recognized here that the problem in regard to Japan, now before President Wilson, is in some respects the most difficult which the war has yet produced and that issues of universal and enduring interest depend upon America's decision.

It is a mere bald statement of fact to say that the enlightened public opinion of Great Britain is in this grave crisis well content to leave the solution in President Wilson's hands. His moral ascendency has never been so well established.

The curtain which hangs over the diplomatic consultations has hardly been lifted for the public eye, and so far as press comment is concerned there never was perhaps a crisis of which so little was heard in the forum of public opinion.

The British official attitude is established within certain definite lines, drawn from the starting point of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The criticism of that instrument, which found expression in some political quarters in England when it was arranged, is now necessarily ruled out of court, for Japan has not only proved herself a faithful and useful ally, but from a British point of view treaties are more than "scraps of paper."

To think that the possible developments in the Far East are not viewed with some misgivings would be to assume that the British democracy had abdicated the right to think for itself, but the arguments that are being employed to remove those doubts are undoubtedly exercising some effect. Foremost among them is the plea, first advanced from Tokio, that Japan must be trusted. This has due weight. The arguments for intervention, based on practical and strategical grounds, can hardly be said to carry entire conviction, though they are strongly exposed in various organs of such different line as The Daily News and The Daily Mail. A new interpretation of General Foch's idea, as outlined in his NEW YORK TIMES interview, is one that assumes his belief in a long, protracted war, with America and Japan, the latter possibly aided by China, mobilizing great armies to resist the Teutonic advance eastward.

The rapid advance by Germany across European Russia into Siberia which has been forecast by some writers here, with the Teutonic acquisition of the Trans-Siberian Railroad and war stores at Harbin and Vladivistok and the eventual appearance of German U-boats in the Pacific, is derided as a bogy in other quarters, where it is held that General Foch's strategic vision embraces not so much present possibilities as the developments of the distant future.

Similarly the stories of hundreds of thousands of German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia who are only waiting an opportunity to take possession of the country are taken with several grains of salt. The case for what The Manchester Guardian calls "not a violent attack upon Russia, but friendly approach and co-operation against Germany rather than emulation of her excesses," is clearly put by that paper which expresses the hope that "America will see to it" that President Wilson who "declared that German occupation in the west cannot stand, can be no party to allied occupation in the east."

The earliest information of developments is expected from America, and speculation is keen as to the method in which it will be conveyed. The English press has printed very little from America regarding the problem, and that little has been far from illuminating. Under the circumstances, interest in President Wilson's decisions has reached the highest pitch.

JAPANESE OPINION SPLIT OVER SIBERIA

Government Said to be Anxious Not to Arouse Hostility of Loyal Russians.

LONDON, March 5.—A Reuter dispatch from Tokio under date of March 3 says:

"Public and press opinion is radically divided on the question of Japan's intervention in Siberia. One of the strong political elements, which is also commercially powerful, urges Japan to remain inactive, insisting that the talk of a German menace through Siberia is merely a mare's nest, and opposes the mobilization of men and resources.

"Another, including the best elements in Japan, is daily and more loudly demanding action. The leading newspapers in the capital belong to this side. The newspaper Kokjmin, which is regarded as frequently expressing the views of the Premier, unequivocally asserts today that the Government is running the risk of irreparable loss if it longer delays action against Germany and the Bolsheviki in Siberia, which must shortly come under their complete control."

It is understood, according to a Reuter dispatch from Tokio, that the Japanese Government is extremely well informed of the developments in Siberia, but at present is adopting a policy of watchful waiting. Japan is carefully avoiding arousing the antagonism of loyal Russians, who, notwithstanding their dire need of assistance, appear to be extremely sensitive of outside interference.

The Evening News says the question of Japanese intervention in Siberia has been settled and that all the Allies, as well as the United States, have agreed to immediate action to safeguard the interests of the Powers.

The Daily Mail says that the joint representations by the British, French, and Italian Ambassadors in Tokio that Japan intervene in Siberia will be tantamount to a request that Japan take steps necessary to afford prompt and adequate protection to Entente allied interests there, the immediate object being to safeguard the military stores at Vladivostok and along the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

"The Japanese military authorities," says The Daily Mail, "will decide how far into Siberia it is feasible to carry the protective measures, which, besides safeguarding the military stores, also would seek to prevent the vast food supplies in the Siberian area, bordered on the west roughly by a line parallel with Omsk, falling into Germany's hands.

"There is every reason to believe Japan, in return for a free hand, desires and is prepared to give the Allies every assurance of disinterestedness and of the single-minded purpose to act swiftly and efficiently, solely in the joint allied interests."

PARIS, March 4.—Significance is attached to a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, which was attended by Foreign Minister Pichon, the understanding being that the Russian situation, as it affects the Far East, was under discussion.

While the committeemen, as a matter of course, declined to make known the exact terms of M. Pinchon's statement, they nevertheless, says the Havas News Agency's report of the meeting, allowed it to be understood that it now seems certain that all the Allies are in agreement to leave to Japan the task of intervening in Manchuria and Siberia.

SENATOR LEWIS DENIES ANY SECRET COMPACT

Illinois Member Says He Has Received Many Telegrams of Alarm Over Rumors About Japan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Assuming to speak from a "knowledge of the facts," Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois declared in the Senate today that fears conveyed to him in telegrams from all over the country that the United States had a secret compact with Japan embracing approval of her entry into Siberia were groundless. He spoke of a "gentlemen's agreement" existing between Japan and the United States respecting Japanese immigration, and asserted that this was the only compact between the two nations.

Senator Lewis apparently overlooked the Lansing-Ishii agreement recognizing Japan's interests in China.

The Illinois Senator undertook to voice the sentiment of the Senate with an avowal that that body would "under no circumstances, while the country fights for the principles of democracy, allow them to be violated by any agreement with any country," and in any way repeal American policies. His attempt to speak for the Senate was challenged by Senators Brandegee of Connecticut and Johnson of California, who insisted that he expressed only an individual view. They, as well as other Senators, wanted to know upon what Senator Lewis based his assertion respecting any understandings that might exist between Japan and the United States. Senator Lewis explained that they arose from his knowledge of affairs and were given upon his own authority.

Referring to inquiries he had received, Senator Lewis said:

"These telegrams disclose a fright, a scare, based upon what they claim to be information coming from the East charging that the United States is in some form of alliance or compact with Japan permitting Japan to enter into Siberia and take possession of that portion of the East without our hindrance, in consideration of the United States allowing Japan a free hand in the Philippines, permission to establish a base in Mexico, and the allowance of her citizens to come ad libitum to the United States.

"Mr. President, it is to be regretted that any such views have been sent forward from any source whatever. Whether they are sent to Mexico to stimulate Mexico in opposition to us, I can only surmise. Whether they are sent by those who are opposed to us I can only approximate; but from my position, Sir, let us assume to state that there is no ground for such fear as expressed in these messages. There is no alliance between the United States and Japan; there is no compact between the United States and Japan touching this war, and no services being exacted of Japan by the United States in the war, and no arrangement whatever by the United States with Japan as to anything anywhere in consideration for anything Japan does in this war.

"Let the country understand now, as these reports which we are getting constantly inflame minds not accustomed to be met with propaganda, that the attitude of Japan in this war is the result of her compact with Great Britain; that Japan has an understanding or an alliance in form with Great Britain, guaranteeing to Great Britain her services in any manner of assault against the rights of either Japan or Britain, particularly in the East; that whatever Japan is doing she is doing in pursuit of and in obedience to this understanding between herself and Britain, and, I may add, in no wise is the result of any alliance or contract with the United States.

"There is existing between Japan and the United States an arrangement designated as a 'gentlemen's agreement.' This has to do with the question of immigration of the people of the East, of Japanese, into the United States. There is no movement now by our country or Japan to modify that agreement as a condition of any service by Japan in this war, nor is there any existing understanding at this time for the modification of that agreement in any wise whatsoever.

"I dare take it upon myself to say to this Senate that, without regard to any difference of little political matters sometimes engaging us, we prefer to have certified to the world from this body that the United States under President Wilson will under no circumstances, while it fights for the principles of democracy, allow them to be violated by any agreement on our part with any country anywhere that would lessen the protection we owe to the American citizen and in anywise repeal the policies which have so long preserved America and which are necessary to be continued for its perpetuity and preservation."

Senator Brandegee asked if the Senator made the statement on the authority of the President or the State Department.

Senator Lewis replied that he spoke upon his own authority.

Senator Brandegee remarked that the did not feel that he wanted the Illinois Senator's observations to go forth as having been "guaranteed by the Senate, which is one-half of the treaty-making power."

"The subject the Senator has touched upon is one of extraordinary importance to the State from which I come," said Senator Johnson. "I do not at all want to discuss any of the matters that have been suggested by the Senator, but, by mere silence, I do not wish to subscribe to aught that has been said by him concerning the various alliances or understandings."

ISHII HAS "URGENT BUSINESS."

Cables Pacific Merchants He Must Go Direct to Washington.

A PACIFIC PORT, March 5.—Viscount Ishii, the new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, cabled the Chamber of Commerce of this city today that he would be unable to attend entertainments on his arrival, as urgent business would call him direct to Washington. The cable was from Tokio.

RED CROSS MEN GO BACK.

American Mission to Stay in Petrograd as Long as It Can.

PETROGRAD, March 5.—Raymond Robins, head of the American permanent Red Cross Mission to Russia, with a contingent of Red Cross workers, and Roger C. Tredwell, the American Consul, returned to Petrograd last night.

They express their determination to remain on Russian soil as long as possible.

WANTS MUNITIONS, NOT CAKE

Soldier Writes Mother Not to Waste Cargo Space on Sweets.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—"Don't take good space up with sweets that should be used for needed ammunition. Candy and cakes taste fine, but they won't do much good when the Hun starts his offensive, so don't do anything to hinder the United States."

That is the spirit of the American soldiers in France as expressed by an Asheville, N. C., trooper, in a letter to his mother. Postmaster General Burleson, to whom the mother wrote, quoting her son's letter, declared today such a sentiment expressed the American spirit that would win the war.

Snow Buries Austrians.

GENEVA, March 5.—The heaviest snowfall of the present Winter in the Swiss and Tyrolese Alps has occurred during the last twenty-four hours. The snow is three to six feet deep and still falling.

One avalanche cut an Austrian military train in two south of Botzen. Twenty-six officers and men were killed.

Terms of Peace That Russia Signed, Involving Disarmament of Nation

AMSTERDAM, March 4.—Following is the text of the peace treaty signed at Brest-Litovsk between Russia and the Central Powers, according to dispatches from Berlin:

"Article 1.—The Central Powers and Russia declare the state of war between them to be terminated and are resolved henceforth to live in peace and friendship with one another.

"Article 2.—The contracting nations will refrain from all agitation or provocation against other signatory Governments, and undertake to spare the populations of the regions occupied by the powers of the Quadruple Entente.

"Article 3.—The regions lying west of the line agreed upon by the contracting parties, and formerly belonging to Russia, shall no longer be under Russian sovereignty. It is agreed that the line appears from the appended map, No. 1, which, as agreed upon, forms an essential part of the peace treaty. The fixing of the line in the west will be settled in the German-Russian Mixed Commission. The regions in question will have no obligation whatever toward Russia, arising from their former relations thereto. Russia undertakes to refrain from all interference in the internal affairs of these territories and to let Germany and Austria determine the future fate of these territories in agreement with their populations.

"Article 4. — Germany and Austria agree, when a general peace is concluded and Russian demobilization is fully completed, to evacuate the regions east of the line designated in Article 3, No. 1, in so far as Article 6 does not stipulate otherwise. Russia will do everything in her power to complete as soon as possible the evacuation of the Anatolian provinces and their orderly return to Turkey. The districts of Brivan, Kars, and Batum will likewise without delay be evacuated by the Russian troops. Russia will not interfere in the reorganization of the constitutional or international conditions of these districts, but leave it to the populations of the districts to carry out the reorganization, in agreement with the neighboring States, particularly Turkey.

"Article 5.—Russia will without delay carry out the complete demobilization of her army, including the forces newly formed by the present Government. Russia will further transfer her warships to Russian harbors and leave them there until a general peace or immediately disarm. Warships of States continuing in a state of war with the Quadruple Alliance will be treated as Russian warships in so far as they are within Russian control. The barred zone in the article continues in force until the conclusion of peace. An immediate beginning will be made of the removal of mines in the Baltic and in so far as Russian power extends in the Black Sea. Commercial shipping is free in these waters, and will be resumed immediately. A mixed commission will be appointed to fix further regulations, especially for the announcement of routes for merchant ships. Shipping routes are to be kept permanently free from floating mines.

"Article 6.—Russia undertakes immediately to conclude peace with the Ukraine People's Republic and to recognize the peace treaty between this State and the powers of the Quadruple Alliance. Ukrainian territory will be immediately evacuated by the Russian troops and the Russian Red Guard. Russia will cease all agitation or propaganda against the Government or the public institutions of the Ukrainian People's Republic. Esthonia and Livonia will likewise be evacuated without delay by the Russian troops and the Russian Red Guard. The eastern frontier of Esthonia follows in general the line of the Narova River. The eastern frontier of Livonia runs in general through Peipus Lake and Pskov Lake to the southwesterly corner of the latter, then over Lubahner (Luban) Lake in the direction of Lievenhof on the Dvina. Esthonia and Livonia will be occupied by a German police force until security is guaranteed by their own national institutions and order in the State is restored. Russia will forthwith release all arrested or deported inhabitants of Esthonia and Livonia and guarantee the safe return of deported Esthonians and Livonians. Finland and the Aland Islands will also forthwith be evacuated by the Russian troops and the Russian fleet and Russian naval forces. So long as the ice excludes the bringing of Russian warships to Russian ports only small detachments will remain behind on the warships. Russia is to cease all agitation or propaganda against the Government or the public institutions in Finland. The fortifications erected on the Aland Islands are to be removed with all possible dispatch. A special agreement is to be made between Germany, Russia, Finland, and Sweden regarding the permanent nonfortification of these islands, as well as regarding their treatment in military, shipping, and technical respects. It is agreed that at Germany's desire the other States bordering on the Baltic are also to have a voice in the matter.

"Article 7.—Starting from the fact that Persia and Afghanistan are free and independent States, the contracting parties undertake to respect their political and economic independence and territorial integrity.

"Article 8.—Prisoners of war of both sides will be sent home.

"Article 9. The contracting parties mutually renounce indemnification of their war costs, that is to say, State expenditure for carrying on the war, as well as indemnification for war damages, that is to say, those damages which have arisen for them and their subjects in the war regions through military measures, inclusive of all requisitions undertaken in the enemy country.

"Article 10.—Diplomatic and Consular relations between the contracting parties will be resumed immediately after ratification of the peace treaty. Special agreements are reserved relative to the admittance of the respective Consuls.

"Article 11.—The prescriptions contained in appendices 2 to 5 shall govern the economic relations between the Powers of the Quadruple Alliance and Russia, namely: Appendix 2 for German-Russian, Appendix 3 for Austro-Hungarian-Russian, Appendix 4 for Bulgarian-Russian, and Appendix 5 for Turkish-Russian relations.

"Article 12.—The restoration of public and private relations, the exchange of prisoners of war, interned civilians, the amnesty question, as well as the treatment of merchant ships which are in enemy hands, will be regulated by separate treaties with Russia, which shall form an essential part of the present peace treaty and as far as is feasible shall enter into force at the same time.

"Article 13. For the interpretation of this treaty the German and Russian text is authoritative for the relations between Germany and Russia; for the relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, the German, Hungarian, and Russian text; for the relations between Bulgaria and Russia, the Bulgarian and Russian text; for the relations between Turkey and Russia, the Turkish and Russian text.

"Article 14. The present peace treaty will be ratified. Instruments of ratification must be exchanged as soon as possible in Berlin. The Russian Government undertakes at the desire of one of the Quadruple Alliance powers to exchange ratifications within two weeks. The peace treaty enters into force on its ratification, in so far as its articles, appendices, or supplementary treaties do not prescribe otherwise."

The signatures of the plenipotentiaries are attached. The treaty was drawn up in quintuple form at Brest-Litovsk on March 3.

The semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin says that the trade and political questions to which Article 11 refers are to be regulated according to the demands of the German ultimatum and analogously to the Ukrainian treaty. The legal and political agreements correspond substantially to the proposals which were submitted at the first sitting by Germany on the basis of its ultimatum.

FORCE RUSSIANS INTO KAISER'S ARMY

Enemy Gather In Male Population as They Advance Into Country.

SOME SENT TO GERMANY

National Feeling Being Roused as People Begin to Realize the Tragedy Involving Them.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 3, (Delayed.)—The compulsory cession to dying Turkey of the rich territories of Kars and Batoum is the bitterest draught the Germans could have compelled any Russian Government to swallow. If this peace were a real peace it would mean that the work of four centuries had been undone and that the Russian state had ceased to exist. But the Brest-Litovsk agreement cannot be regarded as a peace. It simply marks the beginning of a new era of extraordinary convulsions.

The decision to sign peace at any cost has caused serious dissensions in the governing group. The peace party, headed by Premier Lenine, insists that real defense being out of the question in view of the complete collapse of the army, it is better to accept the German terms and thus render it possible for the Soviet Government to maintain itself on limited territory and continue its work of fostering a world revolution which will ultimately upset all the plans of the German Imperialists.

The opposition party urges that once Russia is completely delivered over into the hands of the powerful Imperialists of Germany it will be impossible to maintain Soviet rule to any serious extent on Russian territory, and that it would be better to retire fighting into the depths of Russia than to consent formally to the present humiliation.

The majority of Left Social Revolutionaries and the section of the Bolsheviki headed by Radek and Riazanov, are for a revolutionary war. Trotsky has made no public declaration either on one side or the other. As a matter of fact no serious defense is possible. The regular army, except for a few small groups, is simply flocking into the interior as far as possible from the enemy. The bulk of the regiments of the Petrograd garrison, after resting for a year on their laurels as the heroes of the revolution, have sold the regimental property, divided up the proceeds, and gone home, leaving unwonted space and freedom in the streets. The new Red Army, which consists mostly of workmen, is enthusiastic and sincerely patriotic in its Socialist way, but raw and untrained it cannot oppose any serious resistance to the invaders. A force of Esthonians and Germans is reported to be advancing along the Reval line toward Narva.

The invading Ukrainian and Austro-Hungarian troops, which on Friday occupied Kiev, according to reports of the British, French, and American Consuls, who have just arrived at Moscow from Kiev, were commanded by the former Ukrainian War Minister, Petliura, who had at his disposal a picked German punitive force and a Hungarian Division. Proclamations announced that the army had come to deliver Ukrainia from the great Russian yoke.

The troops advanced by three routes via Zlutomir, Sardy, and Berdicheff.

The male population was recruited on the way and formed into Cossack detachments, and provisions were immediately exported to Germany. The Kiev Soviet moved to Kurs. It is reported that in Pskov the Germans are arresting all men of military age and sending them to Germany.

Petrograd is very quiet, quieter than it has been at any time since the revolution. It is difficult to analyze the prevailing feeling. After a year of unparalleled nerve strain, perception is blunted and the mass of people seem to be dazed, stunned, and indifferent to their fate. The man in the street talks lightly of the Germans as deliverers from Bolshevist tyranny, but during the last few days, amid all party bitterness and desire for personal comfort, I have noticed a dim but growing sense of the terrible tragedy through which Russia is passing.

The amazing German peace terms have struck a blow at the slumbering national feeling in all classes. Here and there one hears patriotic appeals. The Petrograd Committee of the Cadet Party publishes today a declaration in which it states that the party on the eve of a terrible separate peace affirms the principle of national defense that it has maintained from the beginning of the war. It notes the decline of public morale as a result of the prevailing anarchy, and expresses immense indignation at the attitude of those who regard the German invaders as deliverers.

"All the calamities of anarchy," it says, "are not to be compared with the horror of enslavement of the country by a foreign enemy. The defense of the country and conclusion of peace must be conducted in association with our allies, and this national task can only be accomplished on a national scale, taking into account not the interests of classes and parties, but the needs of Russia as a whole."

PEACE TREATY MAY BE REJECTED

Continued from Page One.

country, but I look forward to hear from you, as soon as you believe their work is finished, that orders can safely be given for their withdrawal."

VOLOGDA, Russia, March 3, (Associated Press.)—A new Siberian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Republic at Irkutsk, which has determined not to recognize any imperialistic German peace, has organized a council of national Siberian Commissioners composed of eleven members of the Bolsheviki and four Left Social Revolutionaries.

The President of the council is M. Shozatsky and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Weinbaum. A Siberian Central Executive Committee, to act as an independent legislative body, also has been formed.

RUSSIANS AGREE TO EVACUATE FINLAND

British, French, and Italian Embassy Staffs from Petrograd Reach Helsingfors.

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—The Politiken's Helsingfors correspondent reports that a treaty was signed on Friday at Smolny Institute, (Bolshevist headquarters at Petrograd,) defining the future relations between Russia and Finland. Russia renounces all claims to property, telegraphs, railways, lighthouses, requisitioned ships, and fortresses in the territory bordering the Arctic Ocean. Finland relinquishes all right to the Valkeasaari-Petrograd Railway and grants Russia cable and telegraphic facilities to Finland. The Fortress of Imo remains in the hands of Russia. The details of the delimitation of the frontiers are to be arranged later and evacuation is to take place immediately.

In case of dispute an arbitration tribunal will be established, the President to be chosen from the Swedish Social Democratic Left Party.

The members of the British, French and Italian embassies, who left Petrograd last week, are now at Helsingfors, according to information reaching the American Legation here. The Swedish Government will be asked to use its good offices to secure a train to carry the diplomats to Torneå, on the Swedish-Finnish border.

Two hundred and fifty other Entente nationals, including some Americans, are now at Abo, on the western coast of Finland. They have been advised to attempt to reach territory under control of the Finnish Government, as Sweden will not likely send ships to Abo.

EXPOSES BULGAR TERRORISM.

Serbian Bureau Shows Berlin Inspired Coercion of the Conquered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The official Serbian Press Bureau tonight made public a statement exposing the plans of the Central Powers in connection with the ambitions of Bulgaria for part of the territory of Macedonia, Old Serbia, and the Dobrudja.

The statement was prepared by Leon Savadjian, formerly Secretary of the Bulgarian Ministry of Public Works, and now Director of the "Agency Balkanic" in Switzerland. It contains the text of a significant telegram which Dimitri Rizoff, Bulgarian Minister at Berlin, sent to Sofia Oct. 18, 1917, immediately after he had been in conference with Herr von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Minister.

Minister Rizoff informed the Bulgarian Government in this dispatch that while Berlin had always regarded the Bulgarian claims as "perfectly just," there were questions involved as to the "legitimacy" of which the judgment of Berlin might not be accepted as decisive, and, therefore, that it was necessary "to get the populations of Macedonia and the Dobrudja to speak for themselves." Rizoff sent to the Bulgarian Government a communication from the German Secretary of State saying that the Bulgarian cause would be greatly facilitated if the Bulgarian Government would actively preoccupy itself "in spreading the idea, especially in the enemy's camps, that the regions desired by her are Bulgarian in character."

"For some time past," says M. Savadjian's statement, "The Bulgarian Government has been distributing dispatches and resolutions which the people of Macedonia, Old Serbia, and the Dobrudja are stated to have addressed to it affirming their wish to become Bulgarians. It is thus that the Government of Sofia seeks to demonstrate the Bulgarian character of these populations, emphasizing at the same time the idea that the principle of nationality would not be in any way affected by the incorporation of these territories in the Bulgarian Kingdom.

"The signatures which have been collected, the dispatches which have been sent, the meetings which have been organized, all have been the result of armed force exercised by the Prefects, and carried into effect by the gendarmes by means of unheard-of terrorism and deeds of violence not to be described.

"I denounce these methods, and I proclaim once more that the aggrandizement of Bulgaria at the expense of her neighbors would constitute the most monstrous iniquity of the century."

Money Stock Up a Billion.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—War needs have increased the general stock of money in the United States more than $1,000,000,000—from $5,312,000,000 last April 1, shortly before the war began, to $6,351,548,056, March 1. The increase was caused almost entirely by the rapid expansion of Federal Reserve notes.

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TO THE PRESIDENT

1. We are opposed to peace negotiations with an unbeaten and unrepentant Germany.
2. We believe that the war can only be won by FIGHTING.
3. We believe that peace discussions while Germany is consolidating her successes will prolong the war by encouraging Germany and weakening America's will to fight.
4. In view of Germany's victory over Russia, we believe a long and bitter war faces us, requiring millions of American soldiers in Europe.
5. We respectfully urge the President to organize the fighting forces of the American nation to the full limit of our power and to prosecute the war to final victory, which alone can secure an assured peace—peace with justice.

Dr. Lyman Abbott — Theodore Roosevelt
James M. Beck — George Haven Putnam
Samuel Harden Church — Rev. Randolph H. McKim
Charles Stewart Davison — Cleveland Moffett
Charles S. Fairchild — Henry C. Quinby
Prof. William Gardner Hale — Charles P. Johnson
William Guggenheim — William Roscoe Thayer
Dr. John Grier Hibben — Everett P. Wheeler
Dr. William T. Hornaday — Richard M. Hurd

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LANSDOWNE PLEA FOR PEACE STEPS

Full Text of Letter Welcoming Hertling's Proposals in Recent Speech.

ASKS CLARITY ON BELGIUM

Says the Chancellor Weakened His Case by His Failure to Speak Plainly.

'REJOINDER' TO VERSAILLES

Daily Telegraph, Which Prints the Letter, Attacks Its Viewpoint Sharply.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 5.—The full text of Lord Lansdowne's letter to The Daily Telegraph analyzing Count von Hertling's recent speech and reviewing the prospects of peace, is as follows:

"Count von Hertling's speech, unsatisfactory as it is at many points, seems to me to mark a perceptible advance in the discussion. This is the more remarkable because the speech may be regarded as a kind of rejoinder to the depressing announcement recently made—some of us think rather gratuitously—by the Versailles conference.

"Let us note, in the first place, that Count von Hertling ends with a cordial reference to the speech delivered Feb. 21 by Lord Milner at Plymouth, a speech which he regards as 'still more conciliatory' than that made by Mr. Runciman in the House of Commons. Lord Milner is a member of the War Cabinet. He is under no suspicion of desiring a German peace. His speech is instinct with courage and determination, but he recognizes that in the torrent of oratory with which the country has lately been flooded 'we have seemed sometimes to get into rather a tangle, to be putting forward too many propositions, to be putting our total claims perhaps rather too high. Simple people in this country have sometimes been rather confused by the talk about the readjustment of territory in distant parts of the world, about future trade arrangements, and so forth. All these are details, very important details, which will have to be settled when we reach the stage of negotiations, but they are all subsidiary to the main object, which is the securing of human freedom and a just and enduring peace.'

Finds Four Prominent Points.

"Let me proceed with my examination of Count von Hertling's speech. It contains:

"(1) A distinct expression of the wish that in order to remove misunderstandings and in the hope of reaching a 'compromise of existing contradictions' responsible representatives of the belligerent powers should come together 'in an intimate meeting' for discussion.

"(2) An admission that 'a general peace is discussable' on the basis of the four principles laid down in President Wilson's message of Feb. 11 if recognized definitely by all States and nations.

"(3) The assurance that the Chancellor would 'joyfully greet' an impartial court of international arbitration and 'gladly co-operate to realize such ideals.'

"(4) The intimation that Germany does not think of retaining Belgium or making the Belgian State a component part of the German Empire.

"I make the following comments:

"By 'intimate meeting' I understand Count von Hertling to mean a small and informal meeting, not of plenipotentiaries, but of persons authorized to discuss confidentially and without prejudice the possibility of a more formal conference. It is true, as Mr. Balfour has pointed out, that it is unwise to begin negotiations unless there is a certain amount of potential and preliminary agreement. But how is such preliminary agreement to be reached unless there are preliminary conversations?

Emphasizes Clash of Aims.

"As matters now stand, the spokesmen of the Allies recite in language of stern reprobation the crimes which Germany has committed, and put forward a series of demands which are not likely to be conceded until she has been beaten to her knees. German spokesmen, on the other hand, put forward inadmissible demands which Mr. Balfour regards as probably representing the extreme high-water mark of German concession, and impute selfish and aggressive ends to the Allies.

"In these circumstances there seems at first sight nothing for it but what von Hertling calls 'adherence to the existing method of dialogue across the Channel and ocean—dialogues which may prove, after all, to be not without their use.

"Count von Hertling's acceptance of the four principles is satisfactory so far as it goes. Mr. Balfour is in thorough agreement with the spirit of all those four propositions, but rightly points out that we are entitled to scrutinize the manner in which the principles thus laid down are to be applied by Germany.

"Von Hertling's assurance that he will co-operate to realize the 'ideal of an impartial court of international arbitration may be welcomed. Mr. Balfour also (House of Commons, Feb. 27, 1918) speaks of the ideal for which we all long, in which there shall be an international court armed with executive power so that the weak may be as safe as the strong.'

"Belgium is properly regarded as a test case, and the language in which Count von Hertling deals with the Belgian case has consequently been closely scutinized. 'We do not,' he says, 'think of retaining Belgium or making the Belgian State a component part of the German Empire, but we must, as was also said in the Papal note of Aug. 11, 1917, be safeguarded from the danger that a country with which, after the war, we desire to live again in peace and friendship should become the object or jumping off ground of enemy machinations.'

"The language has been adversely commented upon, and certainly suggests particularly, when read by the light of other German utterances on the same subject, the inference that what von Hertling has in his mind is the imposition of terms which, by subjecting Belgium to onerous conditions, territorial, commercial, or military, would prevent her from having an independent place among the nations of Europe.

Might Give Belgian Guarantee.

"It is, therefore, worth while to examine the text of the note of Aug. 1, 1917, on which apparently von Hertling relies for a description of the steps which would have to be taken in order to prevent Belgium from being used as a 'jumping off' place. The material passage runs as follows: 'Plainly there must be on the part of Germany a complete evacuation of Belgium with a guarantee of her full political, military and economic independence toward all powers whatsoever.'

"If such guarantee is really all that von Hertling requires in order to prevent Belgium from becoming the object or jumping off ground of enemy machinations, it ought surely not to be difficult to satisfy him. Let us hope that in the course of the 'dialogue' which will no doubt be continued, he will tell us whether that is his meaning or whether wholly different designs, unhinted at in the Papal note, were in his mind when he penned his somewhat unfortunate phrase. The point requires clearing up, because if von Hertling's overture has been 'turned down,' this has been in great measure due to the interpretation which has been placed upon his reference to Belgium.

"It may here be observed that with an international court in operation there would not be much likehood of such an abuse of the neutrality of Belgium as Count von Hertling apprehends.

"Up to this point I am unable to see why the 'dialogue' should not be usefully continued or even allowed to lapse into 'intimate discussion.' There is a basic agreement as to four principles and as to the need of an international tribunal with executive powers and I believe as to Belgium, with regard to which gallant and long-suffering country we are, as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said in the House of Commons, 'certainly going to have no humbug.'

"The restoration of Belgium is, of course, as the President puts it, 'the healing act,' without which the 'whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired,' but it will be necessary to make sure that similar treatment will be extended to other areas now occupied by the Central Powers in France and elsewhere. One German statesman after another has disclaimed a policy of conquest and annexation.

Settlements for Peace Congress.

"When, however, we come to the claims that, for the sake of future peace, territory now forming part of the dominions of one power shall be transferred to another, the difficulties to be surmounted become much more formidable. Such difficulties arise in regard to the French claim to Alsace-Lorraine, the Italian claim to certain districts in Austria, and the British claim to parts of the Turkish Empire.

"I am far from suggesting that all these are on the same plane, but they all differ in kind from cases in which the question is merely one of restoration. If we are, as the Prime Minister has told us, to have a great international peace congress at the close of the war, is it not inevitable that there must be remitted to it the questions belonging to the latter class?

"Mr. Lloyd George has added a special suggestion, in which President Wilson apparently concurs, that the question of the German colonies, one of extreme difficulty and delicacy, should be reserved for such a congress. Does any one suppose that these questions could be settled and in a reasonable time while the war is still raging? Can we do more now than lay down in advance the principles upon which a peace congress would deal with them, and can we improve upon those which the President has proposed and which both sides are apparently not indisposed to accept?"

Telegraph Differs from Lansdowne.

The Daily Telegraph, commenting editorially, finds itself "totally at variance with Lord Lansdowne's conclusions." It adds:

"Balfour's treatment of the matter still seems to us entirely right, and we are obliged to say that differences of matter and manner between his speech of last week and the letter which we publish today are differences too wide to be reconciled in any common principle of determination to carry on the war to the end sought by this country and its allies.

"We would point out, in the first place, that some considerable events have happened since Lord Lansdowne's first letter was published at the end of November, events which have just culminated in the acceptance by Russia of a humiliating peace, dictated at the point of the sword.

"There is only one way in which allied statesmanship, without compromising its cause and abandoning its hope of the future, can confront that fact and all that it implies. That is the way of stiffening its spirit, writing off its losses, and firmly facing the prospect of a prolongation of the war, with its unaltered aims of justice and liberation and permanent settlement still before its eyes. That is the way of Balfour and the way, we are quite convinced, of the vast mass of his fellow-countrymen. Any one taking it is bound to recognize that what has happened has modified profoundly the temper of our adversaries, thrust their more pacific counselors into the background, and set militarism more firmly in the saddle than it has been for many a day in Central Europe.

Distrusts Hertling's Professions.

"Does Lord Lansdowne's letter recognize this? Is it not rather concerned to make the most of the few and insubstantial instances in which von Hertling does lip service to this or that ideal of world settlement pursued by the Allies and lately put into set terms by President Wilson?

"We say that so long as Germany is engaged in breaking with both hands the principles which she is at the same moment professing to accept it is useless to think of negotiation; that there must be, as Mr. Balfour has said, 'that measure of potential agreement between the belligerents which would make diplomatic conversations fruitful of good results.'

"Not so Lord Lansdowne. He takes von Hertling's professions as made in all good faith and 'satisfactory so far as they go'; takes them not only without regard to their context, but without regard to the positive acts by which they were both accompanied and succeeded. The statesmanship which made this war, invaded Belgium and is still enthroned in Berlin, disposing of the rights of other peoples at its own despotic will, cannot expect to have its mere word taken when it makes a profession of liberal and enlightened political aims."

Referring to Lord Lansdowne's suggestion that questions involving the taking away of territory from a power which had it in its possession before the war should be remitted to the peace congress, The Daily Telegraph says that a point which Lord Lansdowne does not mention is that von Hertling has insisted upon the unconditional dropping of those questions as preliminary to peace. The paper concludes:

"Willing as we are to follow the argument of any statesman who can point out to us sound reasons for regarding the Chancellor's speech as "marking a perceptible advance in the discussion,' we confess ourselves unable to take that view of it upon the representations made by our distinguished correspondent. We remain of the opinion expressed last month that the true temper and real indwelling principle of the enemy's attitude toward peace was disclosed in the recent declaration of the German Emperor: 'We are willing to live in friendship with neighboring peoples, but the victory of German arms must first be recognized.'"

HENDERSON APPEALS TO GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Says War's Duration Rests with Them—Labor Chief Contests New Seat in Commons.

LONDON, March 5.—The campaign for the next general election has already begun. Arthur Henderson, former member of the War Council, finding that the secretaryship of the Labor Party compels him to spend most of his time in London, has decided to resign his seat in the House of Commons from the Barnard Castle division of Durham and has been invited to contest the southern division of Eastham.

Mr. Henderson addressed a meeting last night at Eastham, making a strong appeal for the abolition of secret diplomacy, peace by conciliation, and a league of nations. He said that before the war began the people had entrusted foreign affairs to statesmen and diplomatists and were paying dearly for their neglect. It had to be recognized, he asserted, that no greater disaster had occurred in the course of the war than the fatal omission to do the utmost to keep Premier Kerensky and his Government in power in Russia. The people must be on their guard against a repetition of the same fatal policy over a wider field.

It was highly improbable, Mr. Henderson said, that the war could be ended by a decisive Prussian military triumph. It might end by a process of exhaustion and that meant a continuance of the war, with all its horrors, until the destruction of human life and material of one or both sets of belligerents made continuation impossible. Such a termination, he asserted, would be a disaster of the first magnitude to mankind.

There remained, he said, a third alternative—a policy of conciliation through the combined forces of labor and socialism to secure a real people's peace. That did not mean a surrender to the enemy, or a patched-up peace, or peace at any price, nor that the people were willing to condone German brutality, or to leave Germany with all her power for mischief unimpaired. What the policy of conciliation meant, Mr. Henderson said, was the destruction of militarism, not only in Germany, but everywhere.

Mr. Henderson then recited the war aims of the Labor Party, including a league of nations. He said that such a league implied the complete democratization of the machinery of government in all countries, the suppression of the greed of diplomacy and the publication of treaties, which must never contravene the stipulations of the league of nations. It meant the concerted abolition of compulsory military service in all countries to be prepared for by a common limitation of armaments, and also that they must abandon every suggestion of an economic boycott or of the financial or commercial isolation of Germany.

The speaker quoted a recent speech of Philipp Scheidemann, the German majority Socialist leader, and articles in the Socialist Vorwärts as proving that there was a struggle in the Central Powers between the military caste and the forces of democracy. The people, he said, must help the forces of democracy in Germany to the utmost.

The German policy toward Russia, he asserted, made the possibility of peace by conciliation much more remote. The people must convince the German people that victory for such ruthless militarism would fasten permanently upon democratic nations the awful burden of armaments and enforced service, and that the greater the German success on the battlefield the more remote was world peace.

"We must tell the German Socialists," Mr. Henderson continued, "that we have done our part. Whether the struggle is to terminate soon or is to be indefinitely prolonged depends largely upon how soon they can produce a change of mentality in their Government. When they induce their Government to accept the broad human principles which inspire the proposals of allied labor and socialism, then a world peace is insured. Then only will the peoples of the world agree to sheathe the sword and walk together in the paths of progress and peace."

OUR EXPORTS TO ALLIES FEED 16,000,000 MEN

Great Britain Alone Receives Enough Each Year to Ration 8,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Food sufficient to furnish a balanced ration to an average of more than 16,000,000 men yearly was shipped from the United States to the Allies from the beginning of the war to Jan. 1, 1918, the Food Administration announced tonight in making public an analysis of the nation's enormous exports to Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia. In addition, there was a surplus of some 625,000 tons of protein and 268,000 tons of fats.

Russia received less than 1 per cent. of the total, or only enough to feed about 10,000 men a year. Great Britain took more than half of the entire total, or enough to feed about 8,000,000 men. France was next, with enough for 4,200,000 men, and Italy sufficient for more than 2,000,000 men. The three together received an excess of protein capable of supplying this portion of the diet to some 20,000,000 additional men.

The total exports of wheat and wheat flour to Great Britain, France, and Italy was equivalent to 384,000,000 bushels, or an avarage of 110,000,000 bushels per year. Exports of pork and pork products totaled almost 2,000,000,000 pounds, while sugar exports to those countries showed a yearly average of 648,000,000 pounds. Oats exports for the three and one-half years totaled 212,751,000 bushels, corn 24,310,000 bushels, and rye 3,618,000 bushels.

Exports of fresh beef amounted to 443,484,000 pounds in the three and one-half years, while exports of butter totaled 29,000,000 pounds, cheese 103,500,000 pounds, and condensed milk 126,000,000 pounds. Cottonseed, linseed, and other oil products and by-products to be used for feeding cattle totaled 611,000,000 pounds.

CALLS ON AMERICA TO RUSH NEW SHIPS

Necessity of Speeding Up Our Program Overwhelming, Sir Joseph Maclay Declares.

BRITISH OUTPUT FALLS OFF

Relentless Toll Telling on the Shipyard Workers in England, Controller Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 5.—"The necessity for more shipbuilding is overwhelming," said Sir Joseph Maclay, Shipping Controller, to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today, "and only the United States can help us. But the situation is not hopeless if your country can make good its expectations. Only the United States must realize the reality of the crisis and how much depends on her."

Figures of shipbuilding in Great Britain have been recently given officially. In 1917 two hundred steamships of over 1,600 gross tons, aggregating 1,067,696 gross tons, were completed, as against 516,000 gross tons in 1916. Recently, however, the figures have been far less satisfactory. In November twenty-two vessels of over 1,600 tons, or 130,375 gross tonnage, were built. In December twenty-one vessels of a total of 115,763 tons, and in January only eleven, totaling 55,588 tons. This, it has been explained officially, was partly due to the transfer of some of the inadequate supply of skilled labor from construction to repair work. However, no explanations and no reorganizations of what ships are left can avoid the conclusion that new ships and more new ships are now the vital need of the Allies, and the Shipping Controller lays the utmost stress on the value of the service that American shipbuilders can now perform.

598 Ships Lost Last Year.

"Remember," he said, "in 1917 the net shipping losses of the Allies were 598 vessels. That is a fleet large enough to import all the wheat this country needs, and from 50 to 75 per cent. of all the food it has to import. Remember, too, that the submarines are still sinking considerably more than twice the number of ships that are being turned out in the British shipyards, and you will see how urgent this matter is. Then, every day, the number of American troops, we are glad to say, is growing on this side of the Atlantic, but every additional soldier of yours over here puts a permanent additional strain on shipping in keeping him supplied with food, munitions, and clothing.

"The Atlantic at present is the neck of the bottle. On your side are boundless supplies of men, food, and material; on this side a boundless demand for their help, but everything must pass through this narrow neck, and it is literally true today that every new ship launched in your yards means more American soldiers in the trenches."

"But what about British shipbuilding?" he was asked.

"We are doing our best, but we are handicapped, while you are still fresh. At the beginning of the war the European Allies were faced by other and more insistent demands. First, there was the army, then the navy; then munitions, and our strength was committed. Only later did the shipping situation become serious. Now our men are war-weary and their nerves have been strained by more than three years of hard, relentless toll. It is inevitable that their output should have suffered.

"No country at the beginning had shipyards to outbuild the submarine losses. Great Britain could not have done this at the beginning of the war, apart from the necessity of efforts in other directions. It must be for America to do it now, and it will be better and more economical to rely on your help. You may not have had enough shipyards, but you are the first industrial country in the world, and have ample resources in men and steel.

"Suppose we withdrew large numbers of our men from the army to build ships; we should be throwing away all their military training and experience, and perhaps disintegrating important units. On the other hand, if you send men to the shipyards instead of the training camps, they are performing just as great service to the common cause. They are working where the food is, where the steel, so to speak, grows, and the ships, when completed, are where they are needed.

America Can Save Situation.

"It is really curious, when you remember the immensity of the strain this world war is putting on the resources of the whole world in men and material, to consider how small a matter is now of such vital importance to us all. If you calculate how much steel the Germans have sunk in a year, it is less than one-tenth of the annual steel output of America. All the ocean-going cargo ships in the world at the outbreak of the war were worth no more than the Midland and London & Northwestern Railroads. It would be absolutely incongruous if we were to be defeated in this life-and-death struggle through our failure to find the means to strengthen ourselves in this comparatively small but supremely important matter.

"Our position is critical, particularly until the next harvest, but the United States can save us. We have committed our resources in many directions and cannot go back. We cannot scrap our army, but you Americans have the men, the skill, and the material to save the allied cause."

AMUNDSEN GOING TO ARCTIC

Explorer, Now Returning from War Front, Tells of His Plans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 5.—Raold Amundsen has passed through Liverpool on the way to America. He has been visiting the front at the invitation of the United States Government and traveling as its guest in order to lecture in America on what he has seen.

The explorer says he intends to leave Norway next Summer in a new arctic vessel, the Maud, which is specially built for his north pole venture. The vessel is to be fitted out for a seven years' stay in the ice, but Amundsen hopes to be back within four years.

EIGHTH GERMAN WAR LOAN

To be Issued at 98 and Bear 5 and 4 1-2 Per Cent. Interest.

AMSTERDAM, March 5.—The eighth German war loan, to be issued March 28, says a Berlin dispatch, will consist of 5 per cent. certificates and 4½ per cent. Treasury bills.

Both will be issued at 98.

HUGHES'S ADDRESS APPLAUDED IN PARIS

Disposition to Discuss Peace, Fostered by Czernin, Has Now Been Offset.

POLITICAL STRATEGY WEAK

Unified Authority, with an American Member of Cabinet Rank, Is Suggested.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 5.—Charles E. Hughes's recent speech in New York is enthusiastically received here. As a leader of the Republican Party he represents a large body of American opinion and his strong attitude has a bracing effect.

Within the last few days, despite the overrunning of Russia by the Germans, allied sentiment shows an improved tone. Such expressions as General Foch's TIMES interview and Judge Hughes's address increase spirit and determination among the Allies. Whereas, shortly after Czernin's speech there was a disposition in many quarters to explore peace possibilities, the feeling in Europe is now turning toward the attitude taken by Judge Hughes in his stirring appeal.

* * *

Recent activities on the Western front are not regarded here as initiating the advertised German offensive, but as small operations for the purpose of getting information, especially regarding the strength and disposition of the allied armies. By the same methods the Allied Intelligence Departments gain exact knowledge of German units. Information of every division, brigade, and regiment on the front line and reserves from the Channel to Switzerland is corrected daily by the allied intelligence system of observation, which makes surprise well nigh impossible.

The Germans hold the western front strongly and have made preparations of every kind on an immense scale. Nevertheless, the belief grows that attack brusque is not contemplated. A former Prime Minister discussing the situation expressed to me the opinion that probably Germany would now busy herself in Russia. Extension of conquered territory eastward assures her of future supplies of all kinds. For these reasons it is unnecessary to incur the hazards of a great western offensive.

* * *

It is an illustration of that lack of allied imagination which has characterized this war throughout that the inevitable consequences of the Russian collapse were not fully foreseen. The Entente world is only now awakening to the realities of the Russian surrender. While it looks as if nothing much worse is left to happen, the progressive calamity in Russia ought to bring home finally the supreme need of allied unity in political strategy. The Versailles council is a body composed of civilians only for military action exclusively: It has worked satisfactorily. Military men sit on the job so that when formal meetings are held Prime Ministers can reach decisions on predigested material. On the military side, therefore, there is continuity.

The same is not true of the political council. Even conceding that Russia has exhausted evil possibilities—a wholly unsafe assumption—there will still be opportunities for promoting allied interest in the field of political strategy that cannot be availed of without centralized and unified authority. To establish such authority only the action of the United States is needed in sending a representative of Cabinet rank. The argument that such a representative would find himself without occupation between meetings is quite unfounded. On the contrary, there are more big things than even the biggest man could possibly attend to. To cite a pending instance, reports reach Paris constantly of dissatisfaction in Switzerland growing out of delay on the part of America in carrying out agreements made by the House mission last November. The shipping shortage doubtless is the reason, but the matter is one of the greatest possible importance and should be dealt with directly and authoritatively.

* * *

American officers visiting France are not permitted to talk for publication, but from several of them I have had interesting accounts of their visits to the various fronts. All have been struck by the wonderful strength of the French in artillery. American experts show enthusiasm about the French and English. All visiting officers are eager for European experience, and turn homeward reluctantly.

The French are delighted with their personal association with American soldiers. Meanwhile, increased touch with actual fighting has given a big boom to training. Now that Americans are having their daily bouts with Fritz, our training camps will take on new life.

* * *

The Nivelle offensive may be fully aired in Parliament later. Painlevé is temperamentally unfitted for such work as Clemenceau is now doing in the Bolo-Caillaux-Malvy prosecution. He is lacking in oratorical gifts and reformatory zeal. He is the kind of man that, if he lived in New York, would not become excited about Tammany. Painlevé personally is upright and clear-headed, and his administration has been marked by several life-saving decisions. After the April, 1917, offensive, Painlevé's installing of Pétain and retaining of Roch restored equilibrium. He had never been an advocate of a whirlwind offensive. When Nivelle failed, Painlevé went back to his original convictions, and under his subsequent régime the French Army enjoys ever-increasing prosperity.

Another decision made by Painlevé was the sending of French help to Italy last October. To withdraw troops from a long and already thinly held line and send them post haste to Italy was indeed hazardous and at that moment not a popular decision. That it saved the Italian situation by restoring morale no one now denies.

Clemenceau possesses peculiar temperament and genius for carrying out reforms. His motto is "Let no guilty man escape." The general belief here is that the shooting squad at Vincennes will be kept busy for some time. From quarters close to the Government I have had assurance lately that abundant evidence exists to convict all the big traitors.

NAMES OF AMERICANS HONORED IN FRANCE

Continued from Page One.

tack on the American lines last week. The weapon, with several belts of ammunition, is now in possession of intelligence officers.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Lieutenant Joseph Canby is a resident of Chicago instead of Brooklyn, according to C. H. Canby, former President of the Board of Trade.

"He is my son," said Mr. Canby. "He was born in Brooklyn, but we moved to Chicago in 1891. He obtained his commission as a Second Lieutenant of infantry in November, 1916. He attended the first Plattsburg training camp in 1915."

Lieutenant Canby is 29 years old. In Chicago he was connected with a tool manufacturing concern.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—David Alvin Smiley is the son of J. W. Smiley of Hannibal. He enlisted in the army soon after the United States entered the war. He was in one of the first contingents sent to France.

IDENTIFY LEADER IN LORRAINE FIGHT

Lieut. S. W. Hoover Believed to be the Captain Reported in Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—War Department officials are certain that the "Captain of the West Point 1917 class," referred to in dispatches describing the unsuccessful German attack upon the American trenches in Lorraine Friday, was Lieutenant Stewart W. Hoover of Blackfoot, Idaho, whose name appears in the casualty list reported by General Pershing last night. No reference has been made in reports reaching the department to any American Captain having been killed in that action.

Lieutenant Hoover was a member of the West Point class which was graduated ahead of schedule April 20, 1917.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, March 5.—Stewart W. Hoover, who was killed leading the American forces that repelled an attack near Toul last Friday, had been acting as a Captain since last October, according to information given out by his family tonight.

This announcement is believed to clear up confusion as to his rank through his being mentioned as a "Captain of the West Point 1917 class" in recent dispatches.

In the casualty list Hoover was listed as a Lieutenant. He was born July 4, 1894. He was the son of Dr. C. A. Hoover, a physician of this place. His elder brother Clayton is also in the army.

20 AMERICANS KILLED NEAR TOUL MARCH 1

Lieut. Summer Is Among Those Reported Dead in Latest Dispatches from Pershing.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—General Pershing today cabled the War Department the names of another Lieutenant and three more enlisted men who were killed and of five more men who were severely wounded on March 1, the day of the German assault on an American trench near Toul. This brought the total casualties of that date thus far reported to the department up to three Lieutenants and seventeen men dead, one Captain, one Lieutenant, and sixteen men severely wounded, and ten men slightly wounded.

The casualties reported today are classified as follows:

Killed March 1.

SUMMER, DAVID K., First Lieutenant, Jonesboro, Ga.
OLSON, KNUTE, private, Stoughton, Wis.
SILOKOWSKI, BRUNO, private, Joliet, Ill.
SPETZ, LLOYD W., private, Bismarck, N. D.

Severely Wounded March 1.

COLLINS, ROY J., private, Petersburg, Ill.
DEARDORFF, OLIVER D., Corporal, Decatur, Ill.
FANUCCHI, GIUSEPPE, private, 386 Valley Street, San Francisco.
HOULE, FRANK J., private, Ware, Mass.
RHOADES, WILLIAM, private, Soquel, Cal.

Killed Feb. 27.

FLENNIKEN, JOHN, Second Lieutenant, Lynn, Mass.

Severely Wounded Feb. 28.

METCALF, ROY P., private, machine gun battalion, Cranburg, Vt.
PEASE, RAYMOND, private, machine gun battalion, Lyndonville, Vt.
WASS, WILLIAM, private, machine gun battalion, Watertown, Mass.

Slightly Wounded.

BEAN, LESLIE S., Corporal, Poplar Bluffs, Mo., Feb. 24.
BEAN, RALPH J., private, Littleton, N. H., Feb. 28.
BOWEN, ERNEST G., private, Carthage, Texas, Feb. 26.
CISELL, WILLIAM C., private, Montgomery, Ind., Feb. 26.
HAZELBOOK, GEORGE M., private, 248 Sauleberry Street, Pittsburgh, March 3.
HILLS, CLARENCE R., private, Middleboro, Ky., March 2.
MORENCY, SYDNEY A., Sergeant, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Feb. 27.
PATRICK, JAMES W., private, Phoenix, Ala., March 3.

Died from Airplane Accident Feb. 25.

PHILLIPPOTEAUX, GEORGE, cadet, 208 West 103d Street, New York.

Died from Gunshot Wounds Feb. 24.

CRANE, EDWARD B., private, Malden, Mass.

Died from Natural Causes.

BAKER, EDWARD M., private, septicaemia, Brattleboro, Vt.
CALDWELL, GEORGE W., private, diphtheria, Prosser, Wash.
KINZLER, ERNEST J., Corporal, spotted fever, 2,045 North American Street, Philadelphia.
LOOP, MAX, Corporal, pneumonia, Saginaw, Mich.
SULLIVAN, WILLIAM W., private, scarlet fever, Biddeford, Me.
UTZ, CHARLES A., pneumonia, R. F. D. No. 3, Seattle.

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SCENE FROM ITALY.

A vivid picture of Italian Carabineers on duty in Castelfranco in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 24 pages of rotogravure. On all news stands, 10c—$5.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

AUSTRALIANS WIN IN RACE OF SAPPERS

Experienced Gold Miners Have Wrested Subterranean Supremacy from the Foe.

TRIP UNDER NO MAN'S LAND

Correspondent Threads Tortuous Galleries Which Menace the Positions of the Enemy.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 3.—I went into a world the other day where no shells, bursting high or bursting low, can have any effect upon the British who live there. No German barrage can put up a wind because in this world there is no wind. The visibility may be good or bad, but the enemy has no observation here, though he is on top all the time. I went into No Man's Land beyond the British lines, and was as safe as at home, though only a few yards away from the enemy's outposts.

This world into which I went, leaving the blue of the sky and noise of things that go off suddenly, was deep underground. It is a place of long galleries, sixty feet below the earth, in which one may walk for hours and hours and not come to the end of them. I walked for hours and hours, and my guide, who knows these tunnels blindfold, pointed to the entrance of another gallery and said that leads to another part of the front and would take another day to explore.

Recruited from the Gold Mines.

My guide was one of the officers of an Australian tunneling company which during the last two years has done a great part of the work in boring this subterranean system below some sections of the battle line. They are mostly miners from the gold fields of Western Australia, hard, tough fellows, with a special code of their own in regard to their ways of discipline and work, but experts at their job, and with all their pride in it and courage which would frighten the devils of hell if they happened to meet in the dark.

When they first came over with their plant the Germans were mining actively under the British lines and blowing up the infantry in the trenches. It was the worst terror of war before the poison gas came, and I used to pity the poor officers and men, who knew and hated to know that the enemy was sapping his way under them and that at any moment they might be buried in a crater or hurled sky high.

It is many months now since the enemy's mining activities were reported in the British bulletins. They were beaten out of the field by British, Australian, Canadian, and New Zealand miners, who fought the Germans back underground from gallery to gallery, blowing them up again and again whenever they drew near, and racing them for the possession of leads whenever they tried to regain a part of their destroyed systems.

Beat the Germans UnderGround.

The Australian tunnelers had a race with the Germans then, and lives of many men depended on their speed. They could heard him tamping or charging a mine, but they drove in at three times his speed of working, (when they are "all out," they can do that every time,) blew in the ends of one of his galleries and then broke through his timber into the tunnel with rifles and revolvers. The enemy had escaped, but their system was destroyed before they could touch off their mines.

The Germans know now that they are beaten underground, and it is an honor of which this Australian company is proud that apart from their own casualties not a single British infantryman has lost his life by hostile mining since they challenged the enemy and beat him in this part of the battlefront.

It is an uncanny thing to walk through this subterranean world. It reminded me yesterday of "The Time Machine," by Wells, where the traveler in the fourth dimension goes down a shaft and discovers the underground people and hears the throb of mighty engines and feels the touch of soft bodies in the darkness.

It was dark in the beginning of the tunnels and down some of the galleries running out to the fighting points, and men pressed against the chalk walls to let us pass, and I heard their breath. Sometimes there was a clank of steel hat against steel hat here and there.

For 500 yards or so the tunnel roof was so low that one had to walk half doubled, and even then hit one's head sharply against the timber props. The candle held by the man in front was the only light in the blackness.

But presently the underground world became more spacious and lightened. A tall man could walk upright, and the long galleries were lit by bulbs of electric light. On each side of the galleries were rooms carved out of chalk. They were furnished with wooden tables and benches, and the miners were playing cards there. A muggy smell and a dampish mist crept toward us, and my guide said that there were a good many men hereabouts.

Through holes in the chalk walls I looked into caverns where men lay asleep in their bunks. The voices of men, yawnings, and hummings and whistlings came through chinks in the rock to the silence of galleries.

Later on, after much more walking, there was a queer throbbing and whirling, and in a big vault was a power house with three electric engines providing the light for the galleries.

A Subterranean Kitchen.

Not far away was room from which fierce heat came and the smell of good food cooking. It was a kitchen with big stoves and ovens, where meals were being cooked by sweltering men within a few yards of the front-line trenches. In a little while a big electric fan will blow a draught through the kitchen and take away the heat.

In other rooms were field dressing stations, and we came to lines down which the wounded are brought from the battlefield up above, so that there is none of that stumbling and drooping and danger of death on the way as when stretcher bearers have to carry men over the shell-cratered land and down narrow trenches under fire.

The roofs were richly colored with reddish fungus, which hangs down like stalactites, and by a queer freak of life, which persists by the stubborn desire of nature, some of the square planks used for propping up the galleries had sprouted, and there were little white shoots from these beams.

We went deeper down and further forward. In one room men were listening like telephone operators, but the instrument in their ears tells stranger tales than those that travel along the overhead wires. They were listening to the sounds of German life in other tunnels like these—sounds of men walking and talking and filling sandbags and moving timber. The listeners are so expert that they can tell by the nature of the sounds exactly what the enemy is doing through the chalk wall seventy feet thick. Their knowledge of the enemy life is so exact by this means that when they captured some of his galleries they found them exactly as they had mapped them out beforehand by the indications of sound.

Under No Man's Land.

Presently we went into one of the fighting points, driven out beyond the lateral galleries, and my guide said here: "We will be quiet, because we don't want the enemy to get suspicious. We are now out in No Man's Land."

It was a safe and pleasant way of wandering into No Man's Land. The war seemed a world away. It was only some hours later, after a good luncheon with the good fellows in the bowels of the earth, when we came up to the surface of the earth and saw the sky again, and the dreary waste of the battlefield, and heard the cry and crash of scattered shells, that we remembered our whereabouts and this business above ground.

The Australian tunnelers live below the ground for the greater part of their lives and some of them have the pale look of men who are out of light in their spare time. Down below they play cards and spin yarns of old days in gold fields and carve faces in the chalk. One man had carved the face of Shakespeare, "Old Bill," as he called him, exactly like the Stratford bust.

It is a strange life in this modern world below the fields of death, and there is a sinister purpose at the end of tunnels. But these men, by their toil and their courage, with picks and explosives and listening instruments, have saved the lives of many hundreds of British soldiers, and long after the war is finished this underground world of theirs will remain as a memorial of their splendid labor.

UPTOWN CLUB'S HOME.

Will Have Quarters in Winfield Building, in Fifth Avenue.

At a luncheon at Delmonico's yesterday final plans for the new Uptown Club were decided upon. It has enrolled 850 of its proposed membership of 1,000, and rooms are to be taken in the Winfield Building, at Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue. James W. Gerard is President.

In an address to the club members Jacob Wertheim said the Government was issuing books of thrift stamps similar to books of postage stamps, and that while members of the club were possibly more likely to invest in Liberty bonds than in saving stamps, they could do much good by tipping porters, waiters, bellboys, &c., with stamps.

W. H. Black New Assistant to Burr.

William Harman Black, recently Assistant District Attorney of New York County, was appointed yesterday special Assistant Corporation Counsel to succeed William McMurtrie Speer by Corporation Counsel Burr. Mr. Black will have charge of the legal proceedings in connection with Catskill Aqueduct matters. His salary will be $8,500 a year. Mr. Speer's salary was $12,000 a year. In making the appointment Mr. Burr stated that he had continued in this instance to follow his plan of curtailing the expenses of his department. He said that in every change in the staff where mandatory regulations did not prevent retrenchment had been effected in like manner.

BIG WAR POWERS GIVEN TO BARUCH

Continued from Page One.

as necessary and so far as consistent with the character and purposes of the reorganization, its present advisory agencies, but the ultimate decision of all questions, except the determination of prices, should rest always with the Chairman, the other members acting in a co-operative and advisory capacity. The further organization of advice I will indicate below.

In the determination of priorities of production, when it is not possible to have the full supply of any article that is needed produced at once, the Chairman should be assisted, and so far as practicable guided, by the present priorities organization or its equivalent.

In the determination of priorities of delivery, when they must be determined, he should be assisted when necessary, in addition to the present advisory priorities organization, by the advice and co-operation of a committee constituted for the purpose and consisting of official representatives of the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the Railway Administration, the Shipping Board, and the War Trade Board, in order that when a priority of delivery has been determined there may be common, consistent, and concerted action to carry it into effect.

Advisory Committee on Prices.

In the determination of prices the Chairman should be governed by the advice of a committee consisting, besides himself, of the members of the board immediately charged with the study of raw materials and of manufactured products, of the labor member of the board, of the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, the Chairman of the Tariff Commission, and the Fuel Administrator.

The Chairman should be constantly and systematically informed of all contracts, purchases, and deliveries, in order that he may have always before him a schematized analysis of the progress of business in the several supply divisions of the Government in all departments.

The duties of the Chairman are:

1. To act for the joint and several benefit of all the supply departments of the Government.

2. To let alone what is being successfully done and interfere as little as possible with the present normal processes of purchase and delivery in the several departments.

3. To guide and assist wherever the need for guidance or assistance may be revealed. For example, in the allocation of contracts, in obtaining access to materials in any way pre-empted, or in the disclosure of the sources of supply.

4. To determine what is to be done when there is any competitive or other conflict of interest between departments in the matter of supplies; for example, when there is not a sufficient immediate supply for all and there must be a decision as to priority of need or delivery, or when there is competition for the same sources of manufacture or supply, or when contracts have not been placed in such a way as to get advantage of the full productive capacity of the country.

5. To see that contracts and deliveries are followed up where such assistance as is indicated under (3) and (4) above has proved to be necessary.

6. To anticipate the prospective needs of the several supply departments of the Government and their feasible adjustment to the industry of the country as far in advance as possible, in order that as definite an outlook and opportunity for planning as possible may be afforded the business men of the country.

In brief, he should act as the general eye of all supply departments in the field of industry.

ADMITS SURPRISE BY FOE AT CAMBRAI

Haig Did Not Expect a German Attack Without the Usual Creeping Barrage.

MIST FAVORED ASSAILANTS

Field Marshal's Report Says That This Concealed Their Movements from His Aviators.

LONDON, March 4, (Delayed.)—The War Office tonight made public a long dispatch from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig covering the much-discussed battles on the Cambrai front last November. It relates in much detail how the operations were carried out, tells of the successes at first achieved, and alludes, quite as frankly, to the subsequent reverses which compelled a withdrawal from territory that had been captured, no blame being imputed to any one for this latter occurrence.

Discussing the reasons for the decision to attack on the Cambrai front, Field Marshal Haig says that the repeated assaults in Flanders had caused a weakening of the enemy's line elsewhere, and that of these weakened sectors that of Cambrai was deemed the most suitable for the surprise operation contemplated, the ground being favorable for the employment of tanks, the plan being to dispense with previous artillery preparation, which would have prevented secrecy, and depend instead on the tanks to smash their way through the enemy's wire.

"The enemy," writes the Field Marshal, "was laying out fresh lines of defense behind those which he had already completed on the Cambrai front, and it was to be expected his troops would be redistributed as soon as our pressure in Flanders relaxed. He had already brought large forces from Russia in exchange for divisions exhausted in the struggle in the western theatre, and it was practically certain that heavy reinforcements would be brought from the east to the west during the Winter.

"Against the arguments in favor of immediate action I had to weigh the fact that my own troops had been engaged many months in heavy fighting. The conditions of the struggle had greatly taxed their strength. Only a part of the losses of my divisions had been replaced, and many of the recently arrived draft were still far from being fully trained and included in the ranks of the armies."

Haig Had Planned Cavalry Raids.

Eventually the British commander decided in favor of immediate action.

"The infantry, the tanks, and the artillery, working in combination," he continues, "were to endeavor to break through all the enemy's lines of defense on the first day. If this were successfully accomplished and the situation developed favorably, cavalry were then to be passed through to raid the enemy's communications, disorganize his system of command, damage his railways, and interfere as much as possible with the arrival of reinforcements.

The attack, the Field Marshal notes, was started at 6:30 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 20. The spectacular successes which first attended it have been told in the correspondents' reports written at the time. It was on the last day of November that the triumph began to give way to disaster.

"At the northern end of the Bonavis Ridge and in the Gonnelieu sector," the commander relates, "the swiftness with which the advance of the enemy's infantry followed the opening of his bombardment appears to have overwhelmed our troops, both in the line and the immediate support, almost before they had realized the attack had begun. The nature of the bombardment, which seems to have been heavy enough to keep our men under cover without at first seriously alarming them, contributed to the success of the enemy's plans.

Admits a "Local Surprise."

"No steadily advancing barrage gave warning of the approach of the German assault columns, whose secret assembly was assisted by the many deep folds and hollows typical of the chalk formation, and was shielded from observation from the air by the early morning mist. It was only when the attack was upon them that great numbers of low-flying German airplanes rained machine-gun fire upon our infantry, while the extensive use of smoke shells and bombs made it extremely difficult for our troops to see what was happening on other parts of the battlefield, or to follow the movements of the enemy.

"In short, there is little doubt that, although an attack was expected generally, yet in these areas of the battle, at the moment of its delivery, the assault effected a local surprise."

"The strength the enemy had shown himself able to develop in his attacks made it evident that only by prolonged and severe fighting could I hope to re-establish my right flank on Bonavis Ridge. Unless this was done the situation of my troops in the salient north of Flesquières would be difficult and dangerous, even if our hold on Bourlon Hill were extended. I had therefore to decide either to embark on another offensive battle on a large scale or to withdraw to a more compact line on Flesquières Ridge.

"Although this decision involved the giving up of important positions most gallantly won, I had no doubt as to the correct course under the conditions."

Field Marshal Haig notes that the withdrawal was completed successfully without interference from the enemy on the morning of Dec. 7.

Says Cambrai Aided the Italians.

Summarizing the results of the three weeks' fighting, he says:

"There is little doubt that our operations were of considerable indirect assistance to the allied forces in Italy. Large demands were made upon the available German reserves at a time when a great concentration of German divisions was still being maintained in Flanders. There is evidence that German divisions intended for the Italian theatre were diverted to the Cambrai front, and it is probable that a further concentration of German forces against Italy was suspended for at least two weeks at a most critical period, when our allies were making their first stand on the Piave line."

Had Field Marshal Haig not met with a check which compelled him to abandon part of the captured territory, what he might have accomplished he thus discloses:

"My intentions as regards subsequent exploitation were to push westward and northwestward, taking the Hindenburg line in the reverse from Meuvres to the River Scarpe and capturing all the enemy's defenses and probably most of his garrisons lying west of a line from Cambrai northward to the Sensee and south of that river and the Scarpe.

"Time would have been required to enable us to develop and complete the operation, but the prospects of gaining the necessary time were, in my opinion, good enough to justify the attempt to execute the plan. I am of the opinion that on the 20th and 21st of November we went very near to success sufficiently complete to bring the realization of our full program within our power."

HAIG'S MEN CAPTURE PRISONERS AND GUNS

Berlin Reports an Increase in Fighting Activity on the Lorraine Front.

LONDON, March 5.—"Australian troops carried out a successful raid last night against the enemy positions at Warneton, capturing a number of prisoners and two machine guns," says the day War Office report. "A hostile party which attacked one of our posts in the same neighborhood was repulsed after sharp fighting.

"Yesterday afternoon our patrols brought in several prisoners south of St. Quentin."

Sharp fighting in the vicinity of Lens was reported in the official communication of last night. The statement reads:

Under cover of considerable artillery bombardment at dawn today, a hostile raiding party attacked our trenches west of Lens. The attack was completely repulsed after sharp fighting wherein we captured a few prisoners. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy during his withdrawal to his own lines.

Another enemy party which approached our lines this morning northwest of St. Quentin, also was driven off successfully.

PARIS, March 4 (Delayed).—An official statement issued by the War Office tonight says:

East of the Meuse we carried out, despite violent opposition, a surprise attack on a large scale against the enemy positions in the Calonne trenches. Our troops penetrated to the fourth German line on a front of 1,200 meters and attained an extreme depth of 600 meters at certain points. In the course of the attack the enemy counterattacked against our left flank. He was repulsed after a sharp fight in which he suffered heavy losses. The enemy lost a number of prisoners, 130 having been counted passing through our lines up to this time. We also brought back material. Our losses were extremely small.

Northwest of Bezonvaux we repulsed an enemy surprise attack. In Upper Alsace the artillery activity was very great on several sectors. We checked an enemy attempt against our trenches east of Largitzen.

BERLIN, March 5, (via London.)—Increased fighting activity on the Lorraine front in Northern France and in the Central Vosges region is reported in today's Army Headquarters announcement.

EXPLAINS PICHON DELAY.

Code of Germany's Toul-Verdun Demand Only Recently Deciphered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 5.—There has been a great deal of speculation here about M. Pichon's revelation of the German telegram in July, 1914, relative to the surrender of Toul and Verdun. At the outset every one asked why the authorities had not made public before such damning proof of Germany's intention to force France into war.

The response was that the telegram was in a code which had only just been deciphered, the German code having been changed since 1911, when the Germans discovered that the French knew it at the time of Caillaux's secret negotiations with Germany over Morocco.

SUBMARINES' TOLL STEADILY DECLINES

Continued from Page One.

terranean had been more difficult. Losses there accounted for some 30 per cent. of merchant ships sunk, he said. The resources for combating the submarines in those waters were less adequate and the successes obtained less satisfactory, he declared.

It was becoming increasingly evident, the First Lord went on, that as the resources for combating the submarines improved it would be possible to turn attention more to the Mediterranean. He continued:

"I recently went to Rome for a meeting of the Allied Naval Committee and also inspected naval establishments in the Mediterranean, including those of the Greek Navy. British naval officers are assisting the Greeks in reorganization of their navy, which already is co-operating in the Mediterranean and rendering valuable service."

It was perhaps natural, he said, that co-operation between Great Britain and the United States should be extremely close. He said he wished publicly to pay tribute to the whole-hearted and generous devotion to prosecution of the war which governed the action of every representative of the United States Navy with whom they came into contact. The personnel of all ranks, he said, had the respect and esteem of the officers of the British Navy.

Concerning shipbuilding, he said there was no lack of materials at the present time, and that there were more men in the yards, but the output reached only 58,000 tons in January, although it should have been much larger. It was true, he said, that the weather was exceptionally bad, and also that January, owing to the holidays, always was a bad month for the output of ships. He expressed the opinion that February would be shown to have made nearly twice as good a record as January, although only about two-thirds of what the same yards had done previously with fewer men.

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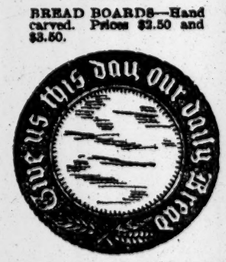

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WOMEN BRING MEN VOTERS TO POLLS

Party Workers Leave to Them the Task of Gathering In the Laggards.

MARK BALLOTS QUICKLY

Suffragists Guard Lines of Baby Buggies as Mothers Cast Their Votes.

Woman suffrage leaders predicted yesterday that because of the unprecedented vote cast by women in proportion to the number registered the Federal amendment would be speedily passed in Congress.

In contrast to their apathy during the registration period, women were the life of the election yesterday. With organizations in every election district, they drew to the polls 90.8 per cent. of the registered women. Approximately two women voted for every three men, although about four men were registered for every one woman.

Apparently the candidates for Congress and the Republican and Democratic leaders left the polling of laggard voters almost entirely to women. Male political workers were scarce and inactive. Scores of men were brought to the polls by women political workers.

Active in Getting Out Vote.

Far more interest was taken in the record which the women voters would be able to make than in the results of the election. Each election board took a special pride in the number of women they registered. They were active in helping women district captains and lieutenants to find the women who had not yet voted and they eagerly asked visitors how their record of women voters compared with that of other districts.

As a rule women went about their politics in a workmanlike, almost professional manner. It was an event out of the ordinary if a woman made a mistake in folding her ballot. Generally speaking, their handiwork in this particular was little better than that of the men, according to election officials.

After getting early returns from members of the suffragist organization in various districts, Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, issued this statement:

"The woman voters of New York City who took part in the Congressional elections have fully justified the bestowal upon them of the franchise by the State of New York. They voted in large numbers, 90 per cent. of those who registered going to the polls and casting their ballots. They voted in a direct, businesslike way that won praise from the men inspectors. They voted intelligently, taking the trouble beforehand to possess themselves of enlightening information about the candidates for office. As voters casting their first votes, I am proud to say that they left little to be desired as to the way they assumed their political obligations.

"While comparisons are sometimes invidious, they are often illuminating. Of the men who registered in the four Congressional Districts, only 26 to 40 per cent. voted. Contrasted with the 90 per cent. standard set up by their sisters, this is a showing that justifies the prediction often made by suffragists during the campaign that women will make more conscientious voters than men. I believe that this is true, although I think that as time passes women in the East, like the women in the West, will inspire the indifferent men to take a greater interest in politics and to vote in greater numbers.

"The City Suffrage Party is much pleased with the way the women came out to vote and with the treatment accorded them. We wish to thank the political parties for appointing women watchers at the polls, and the Boards of Elections for the dignified and cordial way in which they met the new voters. I am sure that everywhere the women who voted feel that they have been welcomed into politics most courteously by their voting brothers. The leaders and captains of the Woman Suffrage Party did valiant work showing the women in the election districts where to vote and helping them in many ways. Altogether, I feel that March 5, 1918, will be a red letter day in the history of the woman's vote in New York State.

Baby Carriages at Polls.

Many of the polling places could be located at a distance yesterday by the squadron of baby buggies drawn up on the sidewalk on each side of them. After voting, women stayed at the polls in groups to talk over the experience. Often parties of them with buggies came to the polls, and pooled their children under the care of one of their number while the others went in to vote. At 78 Montague Street, Brooklyn, in a district where children are numerous, an entirely new rôle in New York politics was created by a number of women who spent the day doing nothing but watching the babies of women who voted.

Many boards had provided candy, flowers, or other souvenirs for their first women voters. The board at 1,701 Kings Highway, Brooklyn presented Mrs. Henry Beardsley of 1,549 East Nineteenth Street with a five-pound box of candy for being first in line when the polls opened at 6 o'clock, and her pretensions to being New York City's first voter are strenuously put forward by these election officials. One woman who voted in a bakery shop reversed the courtesy by buying half a dozen pies and presenting them to the Election Board.

One of the women voters who attracted interest yesterday was Mrs. Mamie Colvin, who was running for Congress on the Prohibition ticket in the Twenty-first District. She did not arrive at her polling place, in a stationery store at 4,227 Broadway, until 9:50 o'clock. She explained that she would have been there much earlier except that her progress had been impeded by photographers.

The oldest woman voter was Mrs. Sallie Geid of 25 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, who began her career as a citizen yesterday at the age of 102 years. She was slightly disappointed to learn that there was a woman in California who challenged her claim to be the oldest woman voter.

RESULT PLEASES MRS. BASS

Illinois Leader Says Democrats Have Been Cordial to Women Voters.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Mrs. George Bass, Illinois' leading woman suffragist, discussing tonight the result of the election in New York said: "The news from New York is especially satisfactory because, while there is a general disposition in Congress among all members to vote for the necessary war measures, yet I am sure the President will welcome the election of men pledged to an enthusiastic and unstinted support of the policies of the Administration.

"I am much interested in the result, of course, on account of the part taken in it by the new voters. The registration of women was much higher in the Democratic wards than in any of the others, and I think this was because of the way in which women had been welcomed by Democrats into full political partnership. I think the Tammany management was especially astute in the way in which it threw open its clubs and its clubhouses and all of its facilities to the women. Speaking broadly, the Democratic Party management throughout the country has been most cordial and generous in its treatment of the women voters."

DEMOCRATS SWEEP ALL FOUR DISTRICTS

Continued from Page One.

Republican. On the whole, however, the Socialists fared far worse than the Republicans.

The greatest interest in yesterday's election centred in how the women would vote, as it was the first time they had the privilege of the franchise in this State. The returns show that they took the fullest opportunity of their new powers. Of the 35,205 women who registered in order to vote at this election 31,058 marched to the polls. The percentage was far higher than that of the men, but this was expected, as male voters seldom take more than a casual interest in a by-election. Ordinarily, about 30 per cent. of the registered males turn out at a by-election. Yesterday 33.7 per cent. exercised their privilege. Of 136,866 men who registered last Fall and this Spring in the four districts where elections were held yesterday only 45,134 went to the polls. The percentage of registered women who voted yesterday was 90.8.

Woman Got Few Votes.

The Twenty-first District produced other surprises than the large Democratic plurality. In this district a woman, Mrs. Mamie Colvin, was running on the Prohibition ticket. A special drive was made to get the women voters to go to the polls and vote for her. The result was lamentable, for she polled only 382 votes in the entire district.

Representative-elect Donovan said last night that his election was an indorsement of President Wilson and his conduct of the war, as well as a rebuff to the Republicans. He said he was grateful to all his friends, and particularly to the women who so loyally supported him. He added that he would stand by the President in his desire for a speedy and successful termination of the war.

Mrs. Mamie Colvin, the Prohibition candidate, had this comment to make: "I was not disappointed in the outcome of the election, but I really felt as though I should have gotten more votes than I did. One thing I am grateful for is the splendid type of men, all of them, opposed to me. I met them all at our mass meeting a week ago at Corgan's Hall in Harlem, and I was impressed with them. I was informed tonight that 90 per cent. of the women who registered voted. I am of the opinion that the most of the women who registered and voted were wives of politicians who had objects in having their wives vote. In all my campaign talks I particularly laid stress on the fact that I did not want a woman to vote for me because I was a member of her sex and I only desired the votes of those who favored the principles in my party's platform."

In the Twenty-second District the Socialists made a much better showing than in the Twenty-first. The Bronx section of this district, however, is heavily Socialist, and altogether 2,394 voted for Arthur F. Dieckman, their candidate. This was 211 more votes than the Republican candidate, Richard Furlong, obtained, Furlong's vote being 2,183. Anthony Griffin, the successful Democratic candidate, was formerly a State Senator. When he was informed of his election last night, Mr. Griffin said: "I have swept the district by 6,000 votes. It was a landslide for me. It means a majority in the House for the Democrats."

Socialists Are Jubilant.

At the Socialist headquarters in the district, 371 Willis Avenue, the Socialists were jubilant over defeating their Republican opponent.

Richard Furlong, the defeated Republican candidate, said

"Mr. Griffin has won hands down. I have nothing to say except that I was beaten by a better man and I bow to the will of the people. I believe, however, that the women gave me an equal share of their suffrage."

The Twenty-second District, while being normally Democratic, showed unexpected Democratic strength, ex-Senator Griffin's vote being 8,331, as compared to 2,183 cast for the Republican candidate. As in every other district, the women turned out en masse. Only 397 women who registered failed to take advantage of their new franchise rights. In the district 5,677 women registered last month and 5,480 women voted at the polls yesterday.

In the two Brooklyn districts the Democrats had no difficulty in electing their candidates, despite the fact that the Eighth District had been reapportioned by the Republicans with the view of making it easier for them. John J. Delaney, the Democratic candidate, beat his Republican opponent, John S. Gaynor, by 3,166 plurality. Although the district takes in part of Williamsburg, the Socialist vote was comparatively small. Alexander Fraser, the party's candidate, polling 1,805 votes. In both Brooklyn districts the women made fully as good a showing as those in Manhattan. In the Seventh District 7,744 women registered and 7,005 voted yesterday. Last Fall and last month 29,150 men registered, and yesterday but 12,086 voted.

In the Eighth District William E. Cleary, the Democratic candidate, had an easy victory over Wilmot L. Morehouse, his Republican opponent, his plurality being 4,744. The Socialists did but a trifle better than in the Seventh District, their total vote being 1,879. Part of this district includes Brownsville, supposed to be strongly Socialist.

John H. McCooey, the Democratic leader of Brooklyn, said last night that yesterday's vote indicated that the gerrymandering of the districts by the Republicans in order to embarrass President Wilson had failed dismally.

"The women came out surprisingly strong, almost up to their registration," he said. "It shows that they are enthusiastic and earnest over the franchise conferred upon them and the majority of them are with the Democratic party, standing firmly behind President Wilson in the war crisis."

Jacob A. Livingston, the Republican leader of Brooklyn, said:

"According to the enrollment, both the Seventh and Eighth districts are Democratic. When the Republicans reapportioned them, they never expected to make them Republican. As expected, the women proved to be a determining factor. Naturally, they have more time to vote than the men during the time the polls are open."

It is estimated that yesterday's elections cost the taxpayers in the neighborhood of $200,000.

HOW VOTES WERE CAST IN ELECTION DISTRICTS

The division of the votes in the four Congressional districts in this city is shown in the following table, which gives the detailed record in each election district and how many women voted:

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Comprising the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Assembly Districts in Kings County:

First Assembly District.

E. D.	Gaynor, Rep.	Delaney, Dem.	Fraser, Soc.	Wom. Vote.
1	30	146	2	38
2	22	115	4	33
3	28	141	5	38
4	47	234	2	90
5	39	243	2	103
6	41	242	8	127
7	36	198	8	100
8	41	258	9	117
9	52	211	5	115
10	61	185	6	89
11	46	181	5	66
12	96	118	3	66
13	72	132	1	65
14	78	90	14	45
15	116	117	17	97
16	94	180	5	108
17	53	123	2	68
18	53	120	7	65
19	113	145	7	93
20	66	128	11	89
21	183	120	10	124
22	114	76	4	71
23	157	97	6	121
24	184	118	4	135
25	95	146	3	86
26	205	84	4	138
27	115	140	77	115
28	41	160	3	79
Total	2,276	4,179	169	2,478

Fourth Assembly District.

E. D.	Gaynor, Rep.	Delaney, Dem.	Fraser, Soc.	Wom's Vote.
1	99	88	35	87
2	48	40	36	36
3	108	103	35	94
4	88	102	70	89
5	91	110	49	73
6	125	256	14	153
7	146	218	28	176
8	134	145	45	164
9	205	96	20	157
10	261	105	38	180
11	181	81	40	90
12	136	135	15	122
13	181	140	18	161
14	189	94	10	120
15	164	74	30	108
16	117	167	42	144
17	191	135	32	156
18	127	71	17	80
19	78	57	24	43
20	73	97	6	57
21	70	51	5	80
22	100	79	6	59
23	63	55	2	24
24	67	138	2	70
25	36	65	3	37
26	1	9	..	3
27	3	5	..	1
28	52	235	6	110
29	71	132	5	73
30	130	231	2	169
31	76	214	3	130
32	74	202	8	122
33	56	164	7	78
34	29	106	3	27
35	47	104	2	29
36	8	21	1	6
37	19	6	..	4
Total	3,638	4,199	661	3,325

Fourteenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Gaynor, Rep.	Delaney, Dem.	Fraser, Soc.	Wom's. Vote.
1	56	80	6	33
2	47	96	30	82
3	38	85	62	65
4	47	54	45	46
5	34	45	78	62
6	15	65	89	30
7	46	43	97	53
8	25	54	100	71
9	47	39	92	62
11	111	50	42	84
12	17	28	38	19
13	29	70	30	45
14	49	58	81	60
15	59	34	21	30
16	40	81	18	37
17	58	49	9	16
18	41	58	12	34
19	48	89	10	50
20	29	84	42	46
21	57	104	11	44
22	31	189	8	64
23	45	137	11	80
24	30	90	3	24
25	65	184	2	96
Total	1,143	1,875	975	1,292

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Comprising the Second, Ninth, and Sixteenth Assembly Districts in Kings County.

Second Assembly District.

E. D.	Morehouse, Rep.	Cleary, Dem.	Laidler, Soc.	Woman's Vote.
1	15	39	..	26
2	58	95	6	67
3	98	68	6	79
4	98	63	6	85
5	62	52	1	34
6	74	95	11	85
7	82	203	10	160
8	70	214	2	141
9	85	123	7	121
10	77	195	9	115
11	91	147	11	97
12	71	193	7	113
13	21	65	8	41
14	67	323	5	178
15	146	292	3	232
16	115	179	8	126
17	128	196	5	118
18	103	68	7	80
19	26	62	2	33
20	70	122	5	75
21	38	54	4	34
22	4	3	..	3
23	150	134	11	108
24	17	14	50	28
25	16	26	56	33
26	11	25	134	95
27	5	8	79	37
28	9	19	82	49
29	15	14	59	54
30	7	6	60	30
31	49	56	54	51
32	14	16	53	24
33	212	111	9	174
34	80	200	1	114
35	9	22	2	10
36	6	3	5	9
Total	2,198	3,354	839	2,893

Ninth Assembly District.

E. D.	Morehouse, Rep.	Cleary, Dem.	Laidler, Soc.	Woman's. Vote.
1	29	39	55	36
2	64	131	31	103
3	46	104	25	74
4	78	117	21	106
5	101	94	45	126
6	85	156	24	155
7	111	174	10	171
8	79	184	18	146
9	118	133	15	143
10	60	113	13	90
11	79	182	13	114
12	73	173	7	118
13	83	129	3	96
14	107	84	12	91
15	26	16	2	25
16	82	75	3	49
17	50	180	17	97
18	122	166	21	150
19	90	272	11	186
20	83	144	2	108
21	74	169	16	160
22	116	212	9	144
23	100	268	4	184
24	113	248	12	184
25	120	236	23	170
26	147	215	9	139
27	119	215	8	160
28	127	204	6	171
29	92	92	15	97
30	93	86	15	83
31	52	46	8	58
32	60	78	2	57
33	41	122	11	57
34	189	245	10	219
35	110	226	8	139
Total	3,112	5,279	506	4,231

Sixteenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Morehouse, Rep.	Cleary, Dem.	Laidler, Soc.	Woman's Vote.
1	74	68	24	69
2	93	91	15	73
3	108	88	6	104
4	57	49	4	46
5	75	37	3	65
6	60	92	2	65
7	57	64	3	49
8	98	106	14	93
9	98	132	15	83
10	78	72	17	96
11	51	68	..	38
12	66	127	9	82
13	94	104	9	72
14	77	130	9	94
15	73	125	9	99
16	170	181	14	156
17	100	94	16	113
18	81	92	18	81
19	64	88	11	58
20	62	130	10	91
21	66	101	21	69
22	68	124	64	100
23	70	107	35	95
24	80	115	20	114
25	88	113	5	80
26	34	100	1	115
27	75	75	3	23
28	76	196	15	120
29	105	93	30	96
30	38	198	1	53
31	42	230	24	129
32	49	250	37	161
33	42	159	44	125
Total	2,484	3,905	534	2,887

21ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Comprising portions of the Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and all of Twenty-third Assembly District in New York County.

Thirteenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Bolles, Rep.	Donovan, Dem.	Cannon, Soc.	Colvin, Pro.	Ransom, UCL.	Woman's Vote.
11	53	99	6	0	2	65
12	40	93	20	0	0	47
13	29	81	17	2	0	38
14	97	109	22	8	0	109
15	66	153	23	1	0	88
16	54	99	14	6	0	62
17	31	128	15	0	0	63
18	83	97	22	7	0	86
19	62	132	10	0	0	63
20	97	113	6	2	0	88
21	55	90	2	1	24	61
22	67	141	17	0	0	99
23	53	70	1	4	30	82
24	55	94	12	8	9	57
25	84	112	13	3	3	66
26	27	28	9	1	0	29
27	68	186	13	1	0	81
28	30	133	10	2	0	71
29	42	109	42	3	0	75
30	45	104	22	3	0	60
31	97	135	16	1	0	86
32	89	112	9	5	0	109
33	18	88	8	0	0	22
Total	1,339	2,389	326	53	67	1,626

Nineteenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Bolles, Rep.	Donovan, Dem.	Cannon, Soc.	Colvin, Pro.	Ransom, UCL.	Woman's Vote.
16	54	142	13	2	0	59
17	91	75	18	4	0	51
18	67	92	8	0	0	56
19	93	99	14	3	0	85
20	66	144	13	5	2	85
21	90	97	14	0	14	85
22	96	110	28	4	0	105
24	59	27	3	11	25	41
25	38	4	0	0	26	39
26	48	18	1	4	22	39
27	30	13	8	0	38	21
28	72	14	1	0	45	58
29	44	9	4	1	41	29
31	29	7	4	0	13	21
31	18	3	2	0	15	11
Total	915	858	186	84	241	778

Twenty-first Assembly District.

E. D.	Bolles, Rep.	Donovan, Dem.	Cannon, Soc.	Colvin, Pro.	Ransom, UCL.	Woman's Vote.
1	84	58	14	2	0	64
2	87	98	12	5	0	92
3	64	108	11	0	0	97
4	60	116	14	2	0	100
5	106	104	6	5	0	121
6	73	75	10	4	0	77
7	67	89	13	1	0	69
8	87	195	21	2	1	127
9	79	110	11	1	0	81
10	55	153	13	2	0	79
11	60	97	14	5	1	75
12	78	87	12	1	0	69
13	108	129	11	2	0	90
14	38	85	6	3	10	48
15	32	5	2	0	15	28
16	34	13	4	0	15	11
17	30	8	0	0	26	30
18	23	6	1	3	16	22
20	27	24	3	0	17	19
21	12	1	4	0	5	14
22	13	4	3	0	11	23
23	24	14	11	0	14	23
24	34	8	7	4	3	19
25	44	60	12	0	0	45
26	34	60	11	4	11	44
27	50	92	22	0	0	47
28	53	125	6	7	0	34
29	147	134	5	8	0	98
30	70	77	14	2	0	85
31	106	87	8	2	1	125
32	99	96	11	5	0	103
33	120	113	17	1	0	122
Total	2,032	2,481	309	65	152	2,108

Twenty-second Assembly District.

E. D.	Furlong, Rep.	Griffin, Dem.	Dieckman, Soc.	Woman Suff. Vote.
1	119	208	12	2	0	153
2	76	158	25	0	0	110
3	101	79	21	1	0	84
4	83	90	15	0	0	88
5	101	113	28	2	0	103
6	116	100	9	5	0	93
7	126	97	13	5	0	105
8	92	130	9	3	0	86
9	88	109	8	0	0	89
10	90	82	12	4	0	63
11	53	120	28	2	0	90
12	117	127	12	3	0	104
13	112	61	7	3	0	71
14	87	90	24	3	0	88
15	88	97	6	3	0	85
16	113	83	6	0	0	71
17	128	122	3	3	0	125
18	85	104	17	1	0	92
19	56	78	10	2	0	66
20	61	93	10	1	0	68
21	111	84	1	1	0	71
22	46	63	11	4	0	45
23	0	1	0	0	0	1
24	105	99	8	0	0	84
25	56	115	13	9	0	54
26	68	78	13	1	1	52
31	65	65	4	0	0	40
35	24	36	11	0	1	25
Total	2,317	2,653	325	53	2	2,167

Twenty-third Assembly District.

E. D.	Furlong, Rep.	Griffin, Dem.	Dieckman, Soc.	Woman Suff. Vote.
1	52	46	11	2	0	45
2	68	57	8	6	0	34
3	49	68	15	2	0	47
4	35	26	11	1	2	18
5	49	179	29	8	0	103
6	49	133	10	0	0	64
7	78	116	13	12	0	102
8	88	150	14	2	0	72
9	55	80	10	7	0	52
10	93	72	8	4	0	52
11	42	72	19	4	0	64
12	59	82	39	2	0	55
13	68	117	29	4	0	83
14	56	94	12	2	0	63
15	69	83	54	6	0	79
16	56	109	12	1	0	75
17	56	53	9	9	0	32
18	66	112	16	6	0	68
19	135	62	15	6	0	83
20	148	90	28	7	0	131
21	126	56	6	8	0	101
22	117	71	5	12	0	96
23	139	68	10	6	1	94
24	112	91	24	7	0	104
25	97	76	16	8	0	75
26	92	128	14	10	0	105
27	118	117	17	8	0	93
28	92	83	10	5	0	67
29	127	108	18	3	0	29
30	115	115	15	10	0	123
31	70	58	8	7	0	63
32	77	84	11	8	0	64
33	65	66	13	8	0	56
34	95	108	19	2	0	103
35	80	116	25	2	0	71
36	90	93	13	0	0	71
37	52	92	3	1	0	46
38	54	59	9	0	0	51
Total	3,019	3,393	689	177	3	2,693

22D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Comprising portions of the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Assembly Districts, in the Borough of Manhattan, and portions of the First, Second, and Third Assembly Districts, in the Borough of the Bronx.

19th Assembly District, Manhattan.

E. D.	Furlong, Rep.	Griffin, Dem.	Dieckman, Soc.	Woman Suff. Vote.
28	34	104	6	74
32	27	53	3	24
Total	61	157	9	98

20th Assembly District, Manhattan.

E. D.	Furlong, Rep.	Griffin, Dem.	Dieckman, Soc.	Woman Suff. Vote.
3	17	37	16	26
4	45	121	26	110
5	22	85	22	60
7	32	141	19	96
8	23	104	18	83
9	22	126	14	61
10	20	137	12	90
11	28	101	23	59
12	24	93	44	60
13	25	162	10	99
14	27	95	24	87
15	4	70	13	26
16	8	60	9	25
17	9	43	10	22
18	21	108	6	47
19	42	112	14	72
20	14	25	1	13
21	37	137	22	108
22	16	122	8	65
23	31	50	6	28
24	16	44	25	47
Total	476	2,013	352	1,287

21st Assembly District, Manhattan.

E. D.	Furlong, Rep.	Griffin, Dem.	Dieckman, Soc.	Woman Suff. Vote.
10	2	..	..	1

22d Assembly District, Manhattan.

E. D.	Furlong, Rep.	Griffin, Dem.	Dieckman, Soc.	Woman Suff. Vote.
26	15	65	8	35
27	26	80	11	41
28	27	91	13	38
29	25	50	10	28
32	27	78	18	31
34	34	103	19	63
Total	154	467	79	236

First Assembly District, Bronx.

E. D.	Furlong, Rep.	Griffin, Dem.	Dieckman, Soc.	Woman Suff. Vote.
1	35	91	28	54
2	13	82	63	60
3	19	127	66	104
4	15	95	90	102
5	14	115	65	98
6	9	146	134	127
7	11	125	109	112
8	32	114	123	120
9	18	82	139	100
10	56	136	35	115
11	26	109	31	72
12	40	77	18	53
13	51	105	16	73
14	29	136	1	108
15	33	192	41	131
16	28	76	41	54
17	22	95	50	62
18	29	72	37	72
19	16	68	18	36
20	27	93	58	73
21	18	57	25	24
22	15	71	32	36
23	21	98	40	64
24	20	99	29	37
25	7	70	14	25
26	9	107	27	39
27	33	132	45	64
28	22	162	51	86
29	32	146	33	67
30	29	148	16	98
31	22	110	27	56
34	28	93	16	60
Total	773	3,467	1,531	2,379

**Second Assembly District, B

THE COST

Thompson-Starrett Service does not cost more than any other service, but it is worth more.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

PREVENT WASTE

Vast quantities of food are left after every meal, because of a lack of appetizing flavor. Well seasoned food is Economy. A delicious seasoning is

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It prevents waste of food.

Garden Seeds IN BULK for all who will plant liberally this spring CABBAGE, ONION, PEAS, BEANS, CORN, ONION SETS.

Highest tests for purity and growth.

Vaughan's Seed Book for 1918 tells the whole story. Mailed FREE east and west. Largest growers of Onions, Cabbage and Radish have used Vaughan's Seeds for more than forty years.

Onion Sets, pint, 30c; qt., 50c, prepaid.

Vaughan's Seed Store 31 W. Randolph St., Chicago
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BUY WRENCHES
THAT WILL LAST YOU FOR YEARS

The Trimo Pipe Wrenches and Trimo Monkey Wrenches are in this class
Made on Honor—Fully Guaranteed
Sold at about the price of others
Pipe Wrenches supplied in Wood or Steel Handles
TRIMONT M'F'G. CO. - ROXBURY, MASS.

Tires—Carloads—Fresh Stocks
All the Best Makes at
Saving of 30%, 40%, 50%.
Tubes, $1, $1.50, $2, $3, etc.
Weed Chains and Tires, 25 per cent. off.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
"The Reliable Economy House"
1763 Broadway, near 57th St.
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WINTER SPORTS
in the
Pocono Mountains
For information as to hotels, rates, etc., write
Hotel Advertising Company,
90 West Street, New York.

"Turner for Concrete"

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

P. E. Church of the Incarnation
35th Street and Madison Ave.
Until Passion Week services will be held and the Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, D. D. will lecture on every Monday and Thursday afternoon at five o'clock.
The lectures on Monday afternoons will be on "THE HISTORY OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER," and on Thursday afternoons on "THE FIRST THREE GOSPELS."

ROOSEVELT EXPECTS SOON TO BE FIT AGAIN

Will Rest Two or Three Months, Except for Maine Republican Convention Address.

PLANS TO RESUME WRITING

Tells of His Hospital Reading and Promises to be Careful for Three Weeks.

His recent illness, which cost Colonel Roosevelt the permanent loss of hearing in his left ear and impaired, for the time, at least, his power to maintain equilibrium, is not going to curtail his activities toward speeding up America for the war, he said yesterday afternoon in the first interview he has given since he went to the hospital a month ago.

The Colonel declined to discuss either politics or the war. He did, however, praise the selection of Will H. Hays as Republican Chairman.

"I was exceedingly pleased that Mr. Hays was chosen," he said, "and I think he has taken precisely the proper attitude."

He discussed his illness freely. "You really never know anything about a severe disease," he said, "until some one intimately connected with you has it. I never heard of a middle ear, for example, except to know in a remote sort of way that there was such an organ, so I could not understand how an operation on it was going to affect me. I have no trouble whatever walking along slowly so long as I keep my mind fixed on the walking. But if I turn around suddenly or chance to look up and forget I am walking, the chances are that I will stop walking and land on my head.

"This will not last very long," the Colonel continued. "The doctors tell me that in a week or so the muscles in the ear will accustom themselves to the changed conditions and that I will have no more trouble."

Colonel Roosevelt sat forward in his chair as he talked, and appeared to hear as well as ever. "Will your condition curtail your activities?" he was asked.

"No," he said, "I am going to be especially careful for the next three weeks. You see, I have undergone some pretty severe operations, and I want to be in good shape to speak at the Maine convention. After that I am going to take life fairly easy for a month or so, but by June 1 I expect to be fit to keep all my engagements, and to continue along the lines I was pursuing when I was taken ill."

Colonel Roosevelt said he was going to leave the Langdon for Oyster Bay in the near future, just as soon as his physicians gave him leave. He was asked whether he had read much while in the hospital.

"The last two weeks I kept up pretty well with current events," he said. "Before that the news did not interest me much. I read a good many books, covering a good many subjects."

SUFFERING IN PALESTINE.

More Than Half the Jewish Population Dead of Famine and Disease.

The Palestine Restoration Fund has received a message through British Government sources indicating the sufferings undergone by the people of Jerusalem. The message says:

"More than half of the Jewish population of Jerusalem have died of famine and pestilence, and the remaining 30,000 look little better than living corpses. The morale, however, is excellent and everybody is happy, despite three years of acute suffering.

"Corn is scarce and dear and other commodities are practically nonexistent. British soldiers are admired by all for their generosity to the poor, among whom they often distribute their own rations, and the British authorities are doing their best to feed the population."

Israel Friedlander, of the Faculty of the Jewish Theological Seminary, has been commissioned by the American Red Cross with rank of Major, to head a number of delegates who will visit Palestine to look after the needs of the sufferers in that region. They will start soon.

SIXTY INOCULATED IN TEST.

Americans Volunteer in Search for Trench Fever Parasite.

PARIS, March 5.—Sixty enlisted men of the United States Sanitary Corps, all from New England, are now serving as hosts to normal or infected lice, or have received injections of blood from soldiers known to have been suffering from trench fever. They are quartered in a British base hospital, where the American Red Cross is using them for an investigation of trench fever, which is new since the war began.

The organism producing the fever has not yet been discovered by microscope, although the malady heads the fevers among the British troops at the front and stands second in the list of those causing the greatest wastage. The disease is not fatal, but it means an absence of six to eight weeks from the ranks.

New York's Own Men in Camp

The Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday will contain three pages of photographs of stirring scenes with New York's division at Camp Wadsworth.

Finish of 100-yard championship.

Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt and staff.

Major Leslie Kincaid, Judge Advocate of the division, and his chauffeur, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Infantry attack in waves.

Birdseye view of the new encampment.

The 102d Engineers putting on gas masks.

Many other striking illustrations showing the training of the 27th Division.

Next Sunday

The New York Times
Order in Advance from Your News Dealer.

PRESIDENT EXPUNGES REFLECTION ON JEWS

Expresses Distress at Sentence Inadvertently Included in Army Medical Board Manual.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Wilson has ordered the excision from a public document issued under the imprint of the Government of a sentence which carried a reflection on the Jews of the United States. The sentence also carried reflection upon foreign-born persons in this country subject to the draft.

The sentence in question was: "The foreign born, and especially Jews, are more apt to malinger than the native born." Through some inadvertence this sentence was allowed to creep into the manual of instructions sent to medical advisory boards on Feb. 16.

Protests against this language have been received by the War Department from persons of Jewish faith and from Jewish newspapers. As soon as President Wilson's attention was brought to the matter, he wrote a letter expressing his distress over what had happened and ordered the excision of the sentence.

Tonight the following statement was authorized by the War Department:

"Through inadvertence there appeared in form 6a from the office of the Provost Marshal General, containing a manual of instructions for Medical Advisory Boards, the following language: 'The foreign born, and especially Jews, are more apt to malinger than the native born.' The attention of the President and the Acting Secretary of War has been called to this language, and the President has written the following letter, under date of March 4, to the Acting Secretary of War:

I am very much distressed that the sentence quoted in the inclosed telegram should have been contained in the draft instructions to the Medical Advisory boards. They, of course, represent a view absolutely contrary to that of the Administration and express a prejudice which ought never to have been expressed or entertained. In all of this I am sure you will agree with me, and I hope that you will be kind enough to make an immediate excision of these sentences and instruct the Medical Advisory boards accordingly, letting it be known, if you will be kind enough, to the senders of the inclosed telegram that you have done so.

I am making this request with all the greater confidence because I am sure you will sympathize with my point of view in the matter.

Cordially and sincerely yours
WOODROW WILSON.

ARMY TO TRANSFER ALIENS.

Men of Enemy Nationality Will Go to Insular Posts.

WASHINGTON, March 5. — Officers and men in the army who are of enemy nationality, but of whose loyalty there is no question, will not be permitted to serve on the battle fronts, but will be detailed to insular posts when their regiments are ordered to France. The War Department has adopted for the treatment of such cases a policy of sending the men to duty in insular possessions, releasing men in the regiments there who can be sent to France.

HELMAR
13 CENTS
TURKISH CIGARETTES
Boys, I must save this box for the Colonel.
Anargyros
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World
Quality - Superb

Avoid criminal waste

It would be almost as harmful to our war necessities to allow needless city horses to devour the nation's grain supplies, as to allow flames to devour them.

Every time you feed a team of city delivery horses you use grain needed for winning the war. Grain for horse feed, when it is badly needed for the table and the trench. Grain that these horses would be helping to produce if they were out on the farm where they belong.

G·V·Electric Trucks

In hard, short-haul city traffic the G. V. moves greater tonnage at less expense than either horses or gas trucks.

Grain for feeding horses is getting scarcer and more expensive. Gasoline for running gas trucks is getting scarcer and more expensive. BUT electricity for charging the G. V. *is cheap and getting cheaper.*

Ask today for the G. V. Catalogue, and get thoroughly familiar with G. V. economies and efficiency.

GENERAL VEHICLE COMPANY, INCORPORATED
A. P. BOURQUARDEZ, Sales Manager
General Office and Factory: Long Island City, N. Y.
Six Models: 1,000 to 10,000 pounds capacity. *Telephone, Hunters Point 3576*

"Knights" Win War's Motor Test

Never has an automobile engine been put to more extreme demands than have been imposed upon the Knight engine in war service.

Never has an automobile engine triumphed as has the Knight engine in the Herculean war tasks imposed upon it.

The British selected the Knight-motored omnibuses for tremendous transportation tasks.

Then came the tank!

Again the Knight was selected.

In the tanks it has the greatest latitude to prove its resourcefulness, supreme quietness and complete dependability.

In America 25,000 owners of Willys-Knight cars enjoy this same high standard of efficiency.

Why not you?

The absence of noise and vibration of the Willys-Knight motor has exerted a refining coach influence, because its silence severely emphasizes the slightest body noises.

The great number of Willys-Knight sales makes it possible to place this more efficient car (with the *only* motor that improves with use) on the market at an exceptionally modest cost.

The Four Touring $1525 — *The Eight Touring* $2000
Prices f. o. b. Toledo. Subject to change without notice

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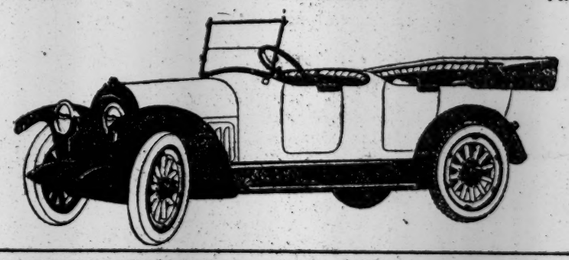
Bronx: 149th St. & Courtlandt Ave. *Tel. Melrose 150*
Newark: 526 Broad St. *Tel. Mulberry 2646*



Advertisements and subscriptions are received at the new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, for The New York Times, and all other publications of The New York Times Company.

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MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
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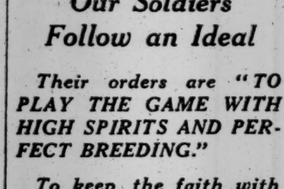
ACTUAL MAKERS

Our Soldiers Follow an Ideal

Their orders are "TO PLAY THE GAME WITH HIGH SPIRITS AND PERFECT BREEDING."

To keep the faith with them we must keep our minds clear; worry undermines our capacity to help them.

The most manifest sign of wisdom is continued cheerfulness.

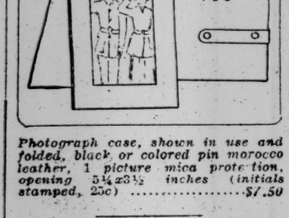


Photograph case, shown in use and folded, black or colored pin morocco leather, 1 picture mica protection, opening 5¼x3½ inches (initials stamped, 25c) $7.50

Pipe set, three corncob bowls, black vulcanite stem, case of military stripe leather, 6½ inches wide..... $2.75

Cigar lighter, plain silver tube and cover, wick 6¼ inches long, wheel and flint, $3.00. Engine turned silver, $4.75

"Roll-Your-Own" tobacco pouch (at right), for cigarettes or pipe, flat with snap fastenings, pocket for paper and matches; 5¼x3¼ inches, military leather (initials stamped, 25c), $2.50



Service toilet case, "roll-up" design, military army cloth, leather binding, 10 complete toilet fittings, strap and buckle fastening; 8¾ in. wide.. $6.75

Officers' kit bag, folding design, of hardy, pliable hide, linen lining, strong lock; when not in use folds flat and compact to one-half its size and 3-inch thickness; 18-20 inch. $32.50-$34.50

Initials stamped without charge.

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404 Fifth Ave. (At 37th Street) — 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)

Boston 145 Tremont St. — London 89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

GREENHUT'S TO QUIT, WILL PAY ALL DEBTS

Big Department Store Says Discontinuance Is Due to General Business Conditions.

STOCK OFFERED AT RETAIL

Directors Decide to Liquidate Rather Than Attempt to Rebuild Trade Further Uptown.

The Greenhut Company, Inc., which for many years has conducted a big department store on the east side of Sixth Avenue, extending from Eighteenth to Nineteenth Street, announced last night that it will quit business. According to the statement of Benedict J. Greenhut, President of the company, it is fully solvent, and not only will liquidate promptly all its obligations, but will have left a substantial surplus for distribution among its stockholders, most of whom are members of the Greenhut family. The merchandise stock is to be disposed of at a series of retail sales, details of which, according to the official statement, are to be announced within a few days.

The foremost reason assigned by the company's members for discontinuing business was the change, from a retail merchandizing point of view, of a district not many years ago the centre of the city's dry goods and department store business. Added to this, they explained, was the unpropitiousness of the present war time for making such a business venture by following in the wake of other department stores and attempting to establish a new trade uptown.

Rather than attempt to build anew uptown the officers and Directors of the concern decided to liquidate now because the district where the store is located is developing rapidly in a new business direction. The war-time demand for loft space for the manufacture of uniforms and other military paraphernalia, is, it was said, filling up the big structures in the neighborhood which long stood idle. The opportunity to rent the "Big Store" for such purposes, therefore, was the deciding factor in the decision to suspend business.

Statement by Greenhut.

Benedict J. Greenhut, President of the Greenhut Company, Inc., issued the following statement last night:

It has been determined to discontinue the business of Greenhut Company, in arriving at this decision, the Board of Directors has been influenced by considerations based on special conditions affecting this business, and also upon business conditions generally. In connection with the discontinuance of the business, the entire stock of merchandise will be disposed of at retail as speedily as possible. Preparations are now being made for a series of special sales. Full details of such liquidation sales will hereafter be given in daily newspaper advertisements.

All creditors will be promptly paid in full, and all obligations of the company of every kind will be met. There will be a substantial surplus remaining on hand for distribution among the stockholders of the company.

The real estate occupied by the Greenhut store is not in itself affected by the action, according to Benjamin G. Paskus, attorney for the corporation. The real estate holdings were taken over by the Big Store Realty Corporation in 1915 at the time the firm was reorganized after passing through receivership. The officers of this corporation, practically identical with those of the Greenhut Company, are J. B. Greenhut, President; B. J. Greenhut, Vice-President; and N. W. Greenhut, Treasurer. It is capitalized at $300,000 and took over the old company's real estate holdings, assessed at between $4,000 and $5,000. Most of the plot back of Sixth Avenue and extending almost half way to Seventh Avenue is owned outright, while a part of the frontage belongs to William Waldorf Astor and to the John Tonnele estate. These parts are held on long leaseholds.

Mr. Paskus said the realty company would continue in business and would devote itself to disposing of the rental of the property for the new uses for which there is much demand for space in that neighborhood at the present time. It could not be learned last night that any definite arrangements for the disposition of the property were being made. It was pointed out that the retail dissemination of big mercantile stocks would occupy several months, at the end of which time there would be an inevitable residue to be realized upon in some other manner. For that reason the exact date when the last of the big department stores would disappear from that district was uncertain.

Incorporated in 1915.

The present Greenhut Company was incorporated in New York State Sept. 2, 1915, and purchased the property of the J. B. Greenhut Company, sold at foreclosure sale on Aug. 18 of that year, after the old company had reached a settlement with its creditors. It was capitalized at $7,625,000, of which all but $125,000 was preferred stock of a par value of $10 a share. The preferred stock was divided into two classes, the first of which under the terms of incorporation was entitled to 6 per cent. cumulative dividends and the second to 6 per cent. non-cumulative. The Directors are J. B. Greenhut, B. J. Greenhut, N. W. Greenhut, E. R. Wolfner, J. G. Cohen, Jerome Siegel, Charles A. Cooper, Leo Schlesinger, Eugene F. E. Jung, Edwin L. Meyers, and J. T. Neff. The officers are B. J. Greenhut, President; E. R. Wolfner, Vice President; N. W. Greenhut, Secretary and Treasurer, and J. G. Cohen, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

In the absence last night of B. J. Greenhut, the President, Captain Joseph B. Greenhut, Chairman of the Board of Directors, said:

"The failure of other big stores in this vicinity, and the removal of others, gave the neighborhood a 'black eye' for the department store business. There was the Claflin snarl and the Henry Siegel failure, and the whole chain of reorganizations and discontinuances which ensued. As one after another big concerns quit or moved away we were left high and dry to fight the fight alone. We found the neighborhood pretty well destroyed as a shopping centre, and we suffered much for the misfortunes of others.

Business people who are familiar with conditions will not be greatly surprised. We knew they had a feeling that we could not carry out our plan of making things go here, but of course we could not foresee the entrance of this country into the war and the chain of business consequences. People are not buying as they once did—they are economizing and retrenching, and we, off the beaten path, were hit harder than others.

"So we were confronted with the alternative of ceasing our business or of moving uptown. There were several factors which decided us against the latter. To begin with, there was no available uptown location that could have been had immediately, and the construction of quarters big enough to carry on a 'modern department store business would have taken too long, particularly under present labor and material conditions." All the general business conditions of these times pointed to the indivisability of such a radical venture. Business men generally recognize that this is not the moment for starting big new enterprises.

"I do not know the plans of all the members of the concern. As for me, I am 75 years old and I think I have worked hard enough. So far as my two sons are concerned, they still are young men, and I do not doubt that they will engage again in an enterprise of some sort."

Asked about the relation of the present corporation to the old one, and whether creditors of the old firm had any claim upon the solvent concern now about to liquidate, Attorney Paskus said the old obligations were wiped out absolutely at the time of the formation of the present business, and that the corporation, under the terms of settlement with the creditors, took over none of the debts of the former business. The present debts, he said, are the ordinary ones of any going mercantile concern. The assets, he said, consisted largely of merchandise stocks and bills receivable, the latter small in proportion to the whole. The assets of the separate realty corporation, he added, would not be touched in any way in liquidating the affairs of the department store.

NEW YORK LED IN THE LOAN.

Sent In Nearly a Third of the Country's Subscriptions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—New York led in patriotic support of the second Liberty Loan. When the rest of the country had finished subscribing and there was a wide gap between the total purchases and the $3,000,000,000 to be sold, the Empire State came to the front with a total of $1,413,045,800, which not only made the loan a success by completing the total sum to be sold, but went far toward the oversubscription which was allotted by Secretary McAdoo to the amount of over $800,000,000. Pennsylvania came second with a subscription of $497,372,550, Massachusetts third with $317,799,250, and Illinois fourth with $271,731,750.

The total subscriptions to the loan amounted to $4,617,532,300, but owing to certain subscriptions being reported in bulk without allocation by States, the total of the State subscription list shows $4,565,915,850.

Drops Coal Priority in East.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Priority of coal supply for railroads, domestic consumers, cantonments, public utilities, and hospitals, established by the Fuel Administration on Jan. 17, was suspended today in all States east of the Mississippi River, except Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, and Eastern Kentucky.

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS AND COLDS should try Brown's Bronchial Troches. Quick to act; sure to relieve and benefit.—Advt.

WILSON ASKS TITLE TO GERMAN PIERS

Congress Urged to Legislate to Acquire Government-Controlled Hoboken Docks.

SENATORS SEEK REASON

Request Held Up in Committee, Pending Reply—Palmer Explains Sales of Enemy Property.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Action on a request by President Wilson today for legislation authorizing him to acquire for the Government complete legal title to the German-owned piers of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship lines at Hoboken, N. J., was postponed until tomorrow by the Senate Appropriations Committee because some of the members insisted upon knowing the reason for the proposed action.

Several Democratic and Republican Senators joined in opposition to granting the request until the Administration should submit reasons for acquiring the extensive German properties, with an estimate of cost. Some members expressed fear that the step might commit the Government to permanent shipping ownership and operation.

The President called Senator Martin of Virginia, Democratic leader and Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, to the White House early today and asked for the legislation. Later he sent by a personal messenger the draft of an amendment to the billion-dollar Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill authorizing acquisition of the docking facilities by condemnation or otherwise.

A lively dispute in the committee followed, and it was decided to hear a representative of the Administration on the subject tomorrow.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, in a statement issued today, said there was no contemplation on the part of his office to sell enemy property in this country, except where concerns were being liquidated under license by the War Trade Board.

An amendment to the pending Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill to give the Custodian larger powers for the disposition of property was offered in the Senate today.

SUMMONS FOR LEW FIELDS.

Actor Called as a Witness in the Gambling Inquiry.

Subpoenas were issued yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Smith for the appearance of several members of the Partridge and Olympic Clubs as witnesses today in the gambling inquiry conducted by Judge Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions. Among those summoned were Lew Fields and George Helmerdinger. According to witnesses the latter lost $13,000 at a game at the Partridge Club, in the Hotel Imperial, on Jan. 26.

M'ADOO REBUKES IDE; SUGGESTS A DEBATE

Very Happy to Meet Propaganda Against War Risk Bureau if One Is Beginning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The article contributed to THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday by George E. Ide, President of the Home Life Insurance Company, in which the administration of the war risk project was described as being confused and the dispatch of business disorganized with accounts far behind, payments delayed, and in some cases duplicated, has drawn from Secretary McAdoo a challenge to Mr. Ide to debate the merits of the war risk plan and the operations of the Government's War Risk Bureau. He made public today the following letter which he had sent to Mr. Ide:

Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Ide: I observe an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 3, 1918, by yourself and in which you are described as "Chairman of Committee of Insurance Men appointed by Treasury Department." I have no objection to any propaganda you may engage in nor to any criticisms you may make of the work of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, but I cannot permit you to represent yourself as "Chairman of a committee of insurance men appointed by Treasury Department," because it is not the fact. The committee I appointed and of which you were made Chairman was for the specific purpose of submitting your views about the legislation at the time it was pending. This committee is functus officio and has no status whatever in connection with the Treasury. I shall be obliged to make a public announcement to this effect.

It is not necessary for me to comment upon the erroneous statements and observations of your article. If a propaganda against the War Risk Insurance Bureau [illegible] for $150,000.

be very happy to meet it. Such a propaganda may produce many beneficial effects in widening the field of the War Risk Insurance Bureau's activities.

Sincerely yours,
W. G. McADOO.

George E. Ide, Esq., President Home Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.

Mr. Ide was named by Secretary McAdoo as Chairman of a committee of life insurance men when the preliminary conferences were held in Washington to consider the whole plan of life insurance, injury compensation, and benefits with a view to providing generously for the men who go to the front and to prevent the establishment at the close of the present war of a vast pension system. The committee acted entirely in an advisory capacity.

$75,000 Verdict for Injured Soldier.

Henry Bauman, who was a private in Company C, 47th Infantry, when his legs were cut off by a Norfolk & Western train last fall while he was guarding the railroad yards at Lynchburg, Va., recovered a verdict for $75,000 from a jury before Supreme Court Justice Dugro last night, after a trial lasting ten days. [illegible] for $150,000.

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COATS for travel, sport or general wear, possessing strictly tailored characteristics, are of knit back polo cloth, Bolivia silver or wool velour, serge, wool tricotine, Poiret twill, wool jersey or velveteen; many of the new sport models are sleeveless; dressier coats are of new wool or silk fabrics. 18.50 to 125.00

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Office, Times Square, (Tel. Bryant 1000)
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem...2,109 Seventh Av., near 125th St.
Bronx.....2,014 Third Avenue
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1918.

BACK OF THE PRESIDENT.

New York City can be counted on to stand by the President and the war. That much stands out from the returns of the Congress elections held in four districts yesterday. They are districts that contain all kinds of populations, and they are in three boroughs: two of them in Brooklyn, one in Manhattan, one in the Bronx and a part of Manhattan. There could not be any fairer kind of test vote. No questions of State or city politics came in to confuse the issue; it was whether to elect Congressmen who would stand by the President and the war or not. What was the result?

In every district a Democrat was elected, in spite of the fact that one of the districts, the Twenty-first or Washington Heights district, was counted as Republican. There is no doubt that Mr. DONOVAN was elected by Republican votes in this district. Those Republicans who voted for him did not in the least question the sincerity of his Republican opponent, Mr. BOLLES, who had promised to stand by the Administration; but they were determined, while they were about the job of standing by the President, to do it in the most emphatic way possible.

In the Twenty-second or Bronx district the Socialists outnumbered the Republicans, casting 2,394 votes, as against only 2,183 received by the latter. On the other hand, the Democratic candidate, Mr. GRIFFIN, received 8,331 votes, a plurality of 5,937 over the Socialist and a majority over both the Socialist and Republican candidates of 3,754. It is evident that in this district, as in the Twenty-first, many Republicans voted for the Democratic candidate, not because they questioned Mr. FURLONG'S sincerity in offering to stand by the President, but for the purpose of making their support of the Administration tell in the most thorough and resounding way.

In the Eighth District, which includes Coney Island, Bay Ridge, and Canarsie, the Republicans believed they had a chance; it had been mapped by the Legislature so as to give them one. But in that district the Democratic candidate had 12,538 votes, as against 7,794 for the Republican and 1,879 for the Socialist. Again it is evident that Republicans voted for the Democratic candidate.

The idea that women would vote as women and not as Republicans, Democrats, and Socialists receives no encouragement from this election. In the Twenty-first District there was a woman candidate, Mrs. COLVIN. She was running on the Prohibition ticket, and the women voters of that district were urgently appealed to for support. They received more campaign literature in behalf of Mrs. COLVIN than in behalf of any other candidate, and it was expected that she would get a considerable vote. There was also a negro candidate, REVERDY C. RANSOM, who was denied a place on the ballot because his petition was defective. Any negro who wished to vote for RANSOM had to write his name in, which is always a deadly blow to any candidacy. Yet RANSOM, who was not on the ballot, received 465 votes, and Mrs. COLVIN, who was on the ballot and in whose behalf special efforts had been made to reach the women, received only 382. This result is highly complimentary to the intelligence and good citizenship of the women voters in that district.

In a by-election like this it is of no use to expect a large vote. About one-third of the men entitled to vote voted; about one-third of the women entitled to vote voted. Honors are easy between the sexes. The women seem to have divided on the same lines as the men, and for the same reasons.

The outlook for the Republicans in next Fall's election is not particularly happy. This election is a straw, and what it shows is that the wind is blowing strongly in the direction of a thoroughgoing, out-and-out support of the President that will inure to the advantage of the Democratic candidates; not in the least that there is any complaint of the loyalty of Republicans, but that it is the surest way to make support of the President count. As one woman voter, ordinarily Republican, put it yesterday, "I know that Mr. BOLLES will support the President when the roll call is taken on a bill, but Mr. DONOVAN will support him as soon as the bill is introduced"; and against that spirit campaign oratory will spend itself in vain.

Meanwhile the City of New York sends its compliments to Wisconsin, whose Senatorial election comes on April 2. We have stood up and been counted, and may the result hearten the loyal men who are making the same fight out there.

LORD LANSDOWNE AGAIN.

Lord LANSDOWNE, in his latest letter, makes it plain that what he is anxious for is that the war should be suspended as soon as possible, so that the belligerents may get around a table and try to reach mutually satisfactory disposals of the various territories which, to his mind, seem the only things in dispute. He is urgent that as soon as possible the nations begin their repetition of the dickering which seems to him inevitable because that is the way in which wars have ended before. To any moral principle in dispute, to any question of preserving the world's liberty, he seems to be, but we must hope he is not, indifferent.

He regards the time for such a conference as opportune because of Chancellor VON HERTLING'S bland assurances that he approves of President WILSON'S four principles as a basis of discussion. Lord LANSDOWNE'S hearing is wonderfully acute, but his eyesight is bad. He can hear everything that Germany says, but he cannot see a thing that she is doing. VON HERTLING'S words fall soothingly on his ears, but his eyes are blind to HINDENBURG'S acts. It is strange, for the two things accompany each other; while VON HERTLING talks HINDENBURG acts. "President WILSON'S four principles would be a satisfactory basis," says VON HERTLING, while simultaneously HINDENBURG lands an army in Finland and throws Transcaucasia into the arms of Turkey. "Of course we will evacuate Belgium," says VON HERTLING, while simultaneously the men of action go remorselessly ahead with their program of cutting Belgium into two provinces and imprisoning the gallant Belgians who protest.

Is Lord LANSDOWNE unable to read anything in the newspapers except the things that Germany says? Does some domestic censor black out, before he gets his morning paper, every item of news describing the things that Germany does? Is he in a mental state in which he believes everything that anybody tells him without regard to the evidence? Nobody will believe any such thing. Lord LANSDOWNE is in full possession of his faculties. He knows what Germany is doing as well as what Germany says. But he is anxious to end the war without calling Germany to too strict an account, and when he "makes believe" that he believes what she says, he is merely trying to attain those purposes.

INFLATION OR CONTRACTION?

The dividend statement of The Journal of Commerce for this month shows new maximum payments of dividends and interest. The increase is in the interest. Dividends alone show a decrease for industrials and railways alike. The changes are not large, but they are significant. Expenses have overtaken earnings, and it is necessary to choose between reducing expenses and increasing income in one way or another. The alternative is contraction by means of reorganization of finances, so as to reduce interest payments. It is undesirable to reduce wage payments except in cases of extortion, and it is not practicable to reduce other costs in wartime. Between reduction of capital and increase of prices it is easy to make a choice dependent on the merits and facts of particular cases. If the capital is fictitious, it may be reduced with beneficial results. So far as it is merely printed, and represents neither investment of resources nor good management, there is nothing to be gained by keeping it alive. But if the capital is real, as proved by services rendered, the wiping of it out will mean a reduction of service and of credit not in the public interest.

The tremendous services of our railways and public utilities of all sorts are on the record. There is no merit in the proposal to refuse them support on the plea that it is inflationary. If the inflation of their costs could be stopped, it would not be necessary to approve the inflation of their prices. But the two things go together. It is not possible to regulate one and neglect the other without producing conditions worse than the name given to one process and withheld from the other. Inflation of wages, rates, and all costs is related as inseparably as contraction of the same factors. Contraction by bankruptcy is the alternative of regulating one set without regulating the other. The thing is what counts, not the name. Everybody on principle is against either inflation or contraction or the inevitable alternative to either. Most are in favor of what suits their particular case, without regard to the general good. The facts show whether any particular case is consistent with the general interest or opposed to it, and the facts interpreted in a detached frame of mind should control.

We are in a new period and should be guided rather by judgment than by experience. Precedents are useful when the exact case recurs, but are misleading when the case is different. What is novel in this case is the regulation of one set of economic factors by laws passed by Legislatures, while the other set of factors is allowed free play. It is humane to raise wages, but it is "inflationary" to raise interest or rates. They will go up and down together, regardless of the adjectives. Neither capital nor labor can profit permanently by discrimination in their favor, or by trick and device. Service is the test for fair pay for either. If the service is rendered, the pay should correspond. If the service is not given, the pay not only should be withheld, but must be, for neither interest nor wages can be produced without service. The fair employer and the faithful worker are an unbeatable pair. The inefficient worker and the extortionate employer are not their match, and are doomed under modern conditions.

GERMAN FINANCES AND WAR AIMS.

Germany is beginning to think about her debt. Even her leading statesmen and financiers now see that the total is unmanageable in either peace or war. The former Vice Chancellor, Count VON POSADOWSKY-WEHNER, puts it at thirty billion dollars, or more than twenty-four-fold the pre-war total. In fact, the excess above what the President of the Reichsbank thought an unendurable maximum is fivefold the pre-war debt. The interest charge is still less than the pre-war savings from total national income, but, if the shrinkage due to the war should be deducted, it may be doubted that Germany's taxing power can find the interest. But this is only one of Germany's war troubles. In 1917 the Prussian railways had a deficit of a billion marks, and were in such a state of deterioration that they were becoming unequal to war demands. For this year the railway deficit is put at two billion marks, and the imperial railways "will have to take a few dozens of millions of marks from the State," according to the statement of the Prussian Minister of Finances.

Taking the European belligerents together, their aggregate pre-war debts of about twenty-three billion dollars have risen to about one hundred and twenty-seven billions. More than a third of their total wealth has been fought away, and they are burdened with currency increased eight or ten fold, which is more burdensome than the interest-bearing debt. Germany's condition in these respects is not peculiar, but it is unique in the fact that Germany has hitherto made no provision for the future. She has borrowed even to meet some portion of current interest charges, although other nations have provided by taxation for all interest and for a sinking fund contribution. Germany's intention has been to make the war pay for its cost. War is business with Germany in a sense that it is not with any other nation. Territory and trade are the object of Germany's wars. When she conquers a people she conquers their commerce, and "ties" it to her in a manner which is worse than that condemned by our courts when practiced by our conspiracies in restraint of trade. The indemnity paid to Germany by France turned Germany's head, and she sought another in this war. There are scores of expressions to that effect by her statesmen, editors, legislators, and public writers quoted in the documents circulated by our Government.

One utterance of application to the news of the day gains significance from the fact that it was made when it was not imagined by others that Russia would be laid open to the enemy by its Bolsheviki: "The Russian south is the granary, the coalpit, and the mine of the Russian Empire. That is to strike Russia in her vitals. Russia must be thrust back from the Black Sea." Other nations fight wars for military victory. Germany fights for loot, not for the defense of the Fatherland. The fact that Germany fights on enemies' soil is proof that she is the aggressor. Her military successes are her moral condemnation. We learn from an official circular that "industrial productive powers, the acquisition of colonies and of securities, are therefore the industrial purposes of the war." The reference to "securities" is to the twenty billions of marks in securities which should form part of the thirty billions of indemnity "simply to reimburse us for our war costs." The other ten billions were to be made up of two billions in gold and six or eight billions in exchange, the gold to bolster German internal finances and the exchange to be used for the purchase of material for the factories after the war. This is the picture which the leaders of German thought hold up before the Germans; it explains why they are loyal to their Kaiser. He makes money for them and keeps them from repining over their hardships by not taxing them, promising instead to loot their enemies. That rallies the Germans until they pawn their furniture and give their jewelry while their enemies respond to summonses to the colors for the defense of ethical and political principles.

Germany's enemies have only thought of taking from her what she has previously taken by the sword, "with the help of GOD." Their thought of indemnity is only as punishment for wrongs done. Not one of our cobelligerents has sought payment from Germany as capital in trade, or has thought of annexing hostile peoples to be made loyal subjects by force. Germany does not proportion her indemnities to the wrongs done her, but to the profits which she needs and to her "war costs." It would be fitting that she should bear the world's war costs, as a fine for her breach of all laws of God and man. Over and over again representative Germans have spoken of the "profit" of this war. It is impossible that there should be any profit above the cost. It is particularly impossible that profit should be allowed Germany. Her growing perception that she must bear her own war costs is a proof of her desperation, so convincingly argued by Professor LADD in THE TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE. "World power or downfall" is Germany's rallying cry, according to BERNHARDI.

THE EMPIRE DIVISION.

Thirty-one thousand hard-working men in uniform in the "up-country" of South Carolina between the Broad and Saluda Rivers are wondering when the call will come to them to go "over there." They have had six months and more of training, much of it intensive. They have marched and countermarched many hundreds of miles; they have dug trenches enough for a city's foundations; they have shot away cartridges and shells by the thousand; they have punctured dummies to rags with their bayonets; they have fought the enemy across No Man's Land and repulsed him with heavy losses; they have listened in trenches all night long for raiders; they have gassed and been gassed; and how tired they are of waiting to go "over there"!

If reorganization can make the Empire Division ready for the front after the toil and moil of training and discipline in snow and rain and mud, the last touch has been put to its preparation. The Empire is certainly the most reorganized division in America. The weak and the unfit have been weeded out, and units have been assembled to bring the division up to the highest state of efficiency. It should be the best fighting division the National Guard has ever known, and yet it tarries while Spring is coming up to the Piedmont Plateau. The Empire is not only trained to the hour in the school of the soldier and in all the devices and stratagems of trench warfare, but its physical fitness is the admiration of every visitor to the camp.

As long ago as Nov. 2 Governor WHITMAN reviewed the 27th Division, (it prefers to be called the Empire,) and he declared that the march past of the ranks, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, ammunition and supply trains, 31,000 strong, was the most impressive thing he had ever seen. A month later Senator WADSWORTH spent three days at Spartanburg. He had previously visited four other camps, and he said of the 27th:

> I find it hard to speak of the division or the camp without running into superlatives, but my impressions are so decidedly favorable that I guess superlatives are the only things that do the subject justice.

That was more than three months ago. In the interval the Empire Division has drilled, shot, bayoneted, bombed, and gassed as indefatigably as ever, and it must be as perfect as human hands and lungs can make it. Even Brig. Gen. H. H. BANDHOLTZ of the regular army, who used to command the Philippine Scouts, and who has just been assigned to an Empire brigade, must take off his hat to General O'RYAN. If there is anything lacking in the division's equipment, it should be supplied at once. Machine guns it may not have enough of, but why should it wait for the "peak of production"? What finishing touch can be put to General O'RYAN'S command? Perhaps a little more "combat" exercise—nothing else.

Other divisions have gone before. Perhaps it was a wise policy to train them in France. The design seems to have been to get the 27th ready "over here" to the last ounce of efficiency and put it into the trenches, after a breathing spell in France, as fit as the best of regulars. That has been General O'RYAN'S ambition, and New York has a good deal of faith in him. How the 27th has longed to proceed to the front since it passed in review before Governor WHITMAN, and how it has feared that hope deferred would make it stale, is so well known that the sympathy of New York has gone out to its division, of which so much is naturally expected. The day when it shakes from its feet the dust of Spartanburg (properly named in the case of soldiers who have waited and endured for so long) cannot be far off now. The Empire Division is needed in France, sorely needed, and the call should be sounded soon.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Proposing a Great Injustice.

Just as there was in the not very remote past an ill-advised effort made in certain quarters to establish a difference between volunteers for military service and drafted men—a difference to the advantage of the former—so now an equally ill-advised effort is making to draw an invidious line between officers on active service in the field and those whose duties are performed at a greater or less distance from the front. It is even proposed and advocated that the men doing work in positions either permanently noncombatant—at desks and sitting in swivel chairs, as it is often and scornfully put—should not be allowed to wear the full uniform of the fighting forces, but should be forced to admit by their dress that they are less worthy of honor than those who go where the bullets are flying or likely to fly.

This movement is entirely wrong. It is probably, even doubtless, true that in the noncombatant branches of the service there are men of the sort called "embusqués" by the French—men who are cowards and slackers and keep themselves in safe positions through the exercise of nefarious influence. These, however, are few, and to deal with them properly does not require the disgracing of a class the great majority of whose members are doing work as loyal, as important, and as deserving of respect as is that of the soldiers in the first line of trenches.

A considerable part of these desk men were ordered to their present places because of some special ability that made them necessary there. They took the positions reluctantly and at the very first opportunity will exchange them for others where glory may be won at that risk of life to which the courageous and the patriotic are so indifferent. Others, and not by any means a few, are men who because of age or some other good reason are ineligible for active service. They are gladly doing what and all they can for their country, and in many, many cases they are doing it at sacrifices of income and private interest that would, if known, silence all criticism.

The safety, the very existence, of the men at the front depends on the efficiency and the fidelity of these men in the rear. The two groups are co-ordinate parts of the national army, and both should, as they do, wear its honorable uniform.

A Rescue Without an Excuse.

All initiates in those branches of science which used to be grouped under the name of "natural history" must have read with uneasy questionings the tale told by Mayor HYLAN about the jellyfish that had caught a toad. The object of the narrative was to illustrate the kindliness that makes men likable, and the kindliness was shown, according to the distinguished anecdotist, by a man who, seeing on the shore at Palm Beach that a jellyfish had closed over a toad, rescued the victim by flicking it away with the end of his cane. "Why let the little creature suffer?" was the incidental inquiry that touched the Mayor's heart.

The first dubitation aroused by this story will be based on the large improbability that a jellyfish would go so far from its established habits as to capture prey as large as even the littlest of toads. Rarely, indeed, is even the largest and fiercest of the medusae as ambitious as that or as active as it would have to be to perform the feat. In the next place, if a jellyfish did catch a toad, why should it be deprived of its prisoner? Toads, too, are hunters, and not improbably the experience of the "little creatures" they swallow alive are decidedly unpleasant.

If the kindly man had a chance to do what he is said by the Mayor to have done, and if he did it, with or without the remark ascribed to him, he was guilty of a cruel injustice and interfered quite inexcusably with the working out of the next to universal law as to the proper fate of little and weak creatures caught by big and strong ones. Only as between men and men has that law ever been repealed or even mollified—and the Germans deny that there is a single exception to its application.

Another War Problem.

No matter what may have caused the diminution of game birds regretfully reported by many Wise Ones at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Game Protective Association, it is equally desirable that the measures they proposed to prevent the extermination of the several tribes they mentioned should at once be taken. One need not be either a sentimentalist or a hunter to see that, and no giant intellect is required for appreciating what a blunder it would be to accept the war and the food scarcity it has produced as an excuse for repealing or suspending the game laws and permitting an immediate and wholesale slaughter of all the wild birds and animals that are fit to eat.

Circumstances sufficiently desperate to justify that can be imagined, but they are far from existing now, and it would be the stupidest of economics, for the sake of an immediate small addition to our food supply, to put a permanent end to that source of sustenance. The last Winter has been a cruelly hard one for all kinds of birds, and if the few survivors are subjected even to the usual amount of open-season hunting, the species that have suffered most are likely to become extinct. That would be a real misfortune, in its material as well as its aesthetic and moral aspects.

It is far from true, as the pot hunters vehemently claim, that the right to shoot game birds is natural and inalienable. As a matter of fact, no such right exists at all; it is a privilege to be exercised with due consideration of the national and international right to protect and perpetuate what is distinctly public property. The tribes now dangerously reduced should have the years of complete safety that is asked for them, and the others should have their open seasons shortened to whatever degree the experts say is requisite for replenishing their waning numbers.

Might in Alsace-Lorraine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When, in the history of the world, were ever pen and sword so closely united for the infliction upon humanity of all that is despicable and odious as they are at present in Germany? Listen to the Herr Pedant Joseph Kohler expounding international law in the columns of the Taegliche Rundschau:

> The right of peoples to dispose of themselves is an eminently dangerous principle. It is beyond doubt that a Government ought constantly to keep in touch with the people, and take into account their wishes, at least in matters that concern home policy. But the question puts on a very different aspect when it comes to deciding to which group a population should belong. In no case can they ever be called upon to decide for themselves, for the only foundation upon which a State is built is force. It is therefore absolutely ignoring facts to want to confuse the problem of the necessary limits of a State with the doctrine of the right of nations to dispose of themselves. And it is Utopia to want to have the question of belonging to such or such a State decided by a plebiscite, which can never be sincere, and, moreover, knows no other argument than that of numbers.

Well-meaning Americans who, out of regard for justice and equity, would have the inalienable right of the people of Alsace and Lorraine to return to the mother country and the same right of the French to the return of their stolen provinces submitted to the test of a plebiscite will do well to give serious thought to this German opinion. There is but one answer to it—force; in other words, guns, more guns, and still more guns!

New Haven, March 2, 1918. R. L. S.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue, under the heading "Arrest Plunkett's Son," you say: "George Plunkett, son of Count Plunkett, Chairman of the Irish Convention, was arrested, &c." Sir Horace Plunkett is the Chairman of the Irish Convention and a very different man in his political views from Count Plunkett, whose son was arrested. Sir Horace Plunkett is unmarried.

ETHEL MATHER BAGG.

New York, March 5, 1918.

GERMANY IN THE CAUCASUS.

Manganese and Oil from the Country Surrendered by Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While much attention has been given in the discussion of the peace treaty between Russia and Germany to Livonia, Lithuania, and Ukraine, we know little about the limits of the new area toward Asiatic Turkey now given up. Ostensibly it is a sop to Turkey from Germany.

The underlying reason probably is that Germany is assured of all the manganese ore that she will require during the period of the war, and forever afterward, as adjacent to Batum are the largest known deposits of high-grade manganese ore in the world. Germany has been in such straits to obtain manganese that she is now utilizing ore that contains as little as 5 per cent. manganese, at a prohibitive cost probably, but their necessities demanded it, as large quantities are required in war ordnance. Batum and Poti are the export ports for all this ore from the Black Sea. The ore can be shipped across to Odessa, Constantinople, or the mouth of the Danube and thence by boat or rail to Germany. The acquisition of this area, too, will probably give them control, through their ally, Turkey, of the railway from Batum to Baku, which will give them the petroleum from the large and high-grade oil producing district of Baku.

Thus Germany has made another "coup" and provided for two of her vital necessities by quietly getting control of a district that produced about one-third of the world's manganese ore in 1913, and added the Baku oil field to her controlled Rumanian oil fields. Wake up, America! A. K. STEWART.

New York, March 5, 1918.

Mr. Gompers's Good Example.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is devoutly to be hoped that President Wilson will not be drawn in by Hertling's aimless speech to the Deutscher Talkfest, otherwise the Reichstag.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has shown his sound common sense in refusing to be lured by any German bait "to discuss peace." There has been far too much talk on this subject already, every proposal for such "discussion" or "statement of terms" emanating from some German or pro-German source.

Germany is, of course, anxious for a German-made peace, to give her a few years to consolidate "Mitteleuropa" and to make further plans to carry out the Kaiser's paranoiac scheme of world conquest. We as a nation would do well to talk less and act more energetically.

Further discussion is worse than useless. We do not argue with a madman; we do not try to soothe a mad dog with conciliatory phrases. But neither of these acts would be any more foolish than an attempt to negotiate with the treacherous Hun, whose idea of a treaty is that of "a scrap of paper." Let us crush our traitors here at home and unite vigorously in the work we have begun.

It is only by a crushing defeat of Germany that we and our allies can establish permanent peace in the world. When allied garrisons in Germany compel obedience, then will be time enough to discuss terms, and those terms will not be Germany's. CITIZEN.

New York, Feb. 27, 1918.

Hospital Bulletins on Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A dispatch from Camp Wadsworth indicates that it is proposed to notify each soldier's family following his reception in the hospital, and if the family is willing to pay for telegraph charges daily bulletins on the man's condition will be sent. There are many families who cannot afford to pay the telegraph charges, but who are naturally anxious to learn the condition of their relative, and so long as a daily bulletin service is to be established under certain conditions it is suggested that this daily service apply to all soldiers while in the hospital, the proposed service to consist of a bulletin sent by mail, to be treated by the postal authorities on the same basis as a special delivery letter, the envelope to bear a symbol or indorsement indicating the nature of its contents and the necessity for special delivery by the postal authorities. M. J. KING,

Sergeant Major, The Old Guard.

New York, March 4, 1918.

Majority Suffrage Sentiment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in THE TIMES by Mrs. Wadsworth, treating of woman suffrage, is worthy of earnest attention. So great a question should have been referred to those most concerned—not left to settlement by politicians whose prime consideration is to obtain from any and every source votes to retain them in office. Injected at the most critical period of the nation's history, woman suffrage adds immeasurably to political problems of the moment. Is majority rule in a democracy a fallacy? Is the aggressive minority to rule? The sentiment of most women, if given expression, would be unfavorable to suffrage. But properly to express this sentiment would place them in the paradoxical position of having to vote when they do not wish to vote. Thus the field is left for exploitation by followers of fads and all sorts of political heresies. C. G. C.

New York, March 4, 1918.

THE SONG OF HOPE.

Young Hope rose high on wings of prophecy
And, poised upon a cloud, thus whispered me:
"I look beyond today toward all that is to be.

"Where once the sun on Teuton madness gleamed,
Where once a speeding death his message screamed,
A world through faith and love shall be redeemed.

"That world shall spurn the pomp and pride of Kings,
The rule of autocrats, and all that brings
Humanity to shame, and all that springs

"From tyrant will through tyrant might expressed.
Fight on! Democracy must never rest
Until its lifted sword has met the test.

"Fight on! The soul of man has never failed
To rear on ashes where red ruth prevailed
A better structure! Ever dawn has hailed

"The passing night; and now the shadowed hour,
Fields plowed by shells, trees rent, each blighted flower,
Bespeaks one thing: a tyrant's waning power.

"Fight on! There is no freemen's compromise
With force that knows no law—that lies
In sceptred wrong! Democracy, arise!

"For you are young, but those you fight are old.
Despite their braggart vaunts they feel the cold
Of coming death. Democracy, be bold!

"Be resolute, uncompromising, true
To all the visioned goals you ever knew.
The God of all the ages fights with you!"

. . . . . .

Thus Hope sang high. Nor did she sing in vain.
That evening's headline seemed like Hope's refrain:
"Our lads repulse the foe along the Aisne!"

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

DEADLOCK ON PROHIBITION.

Opposition to Union with New Nationalist Party.

CHICAGO, March 5.—After a day of bitter debate, in which caustic epithets were exchanged and charges of disloyalty to the party were made, the delegates to the Prohibition National Convention still were deadlocked tonight on the question of merging with the new Nationalist Party, formed at St. Louis by Socialists who disagreed with that party's stand on the war.

The first victory for the anti-merging faction came when they forced through a motion to make the debate on the question unlimited. Led by William A. Brubaker of Chicago and Judge H. L. Peak, delegate from Ohio, those favoring the merger attempted to have debate limited to thirty minutes for each side. They were overwhelmingly defeated after E. J. H. Prugh of Pennsylvania charged that an attempt was being made to railroad through the merger.

Those opposing amalgamation won again when they succeeded in passing a motion making a two-thirds vote necessary to pass the resolution. It was said to be the first time the prohibitionists had required more than a majority vote on a proposal.

The third victory came when the merger faction was defeated in an attempt to have representatives of the Nationalist Party, which convenes here tomorrow, address the convention after the close of debate. The anti-mergers insisted that the Nationalists speak before the debate closed, thus giving opportunity for rebuttal.

Among the compromises suggested was one that the Prhibition Party keep its National Committee intact to work for nation-wide prohibition. Another was that an agreement first be reached that the prohibitionists have a certain number of representatives on the Nationalist Party's National Committee. A third, strongly favored by the anti-merger faction, was that each party retain its own name, but that committees be formed to co-operate in obtaining certain legislation.

The Prohibitionists were exceptionally bitter over the fact that Mayor Thompson of Chicago apparently refused to deliver the address of welcome. He was requested to do so, and Virgil Hinshaw, Chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, in opening the convention, said that "prominent Chicagoans asked to deliver an address of welcome had refused."

A demand for immediate, nation-wide prohibition as a war measure was voiced by Mr. Hinshaw.

"If all the prohibition forces of this country will pull together, we can secure war prohibition within ninety days," he said. "The time has arrived when we should not only beseech the 150,000 church organizations in this country to line up all their members, but, in addition, we should reach out after every labor union, manufacurers' organization, and farmers' organization in America."

Herman P. Faris of Clinton, Mo., was elected Chairman of the convention without opposition.

The formation of a National Dry Federation, composed of practically every leading prohibition society in the country, and to be the biggest organization in the world opposing liquor, was announced tonight. William J. Bryan is President of the organization, which will start an active speaking campaign at once.

The main objects are ratification of the national prohibition amendment, success of the prohibition campaigns in six States which vote on the question in November, and immediate war prohibition. Among those expected to take an active part in the work are Governors Millican of Maine, and Whitman of New York, and Senators Kenyon of Iowa, Sherman of Illinois, Borah of Idaho, and Sheppard of Texas.

FOR HARVARD LIBERAL CLUB

Alumni Called to Meet to Form Organization Here.

There will be a meeting tonight at the Harvard Club of graduates of Harvard to follow the example set by Harvard graduates in Boston, and organize a Harvard Liberal Club. The movement is under way in many other large cities.

Those who signed the invitations sent out to about 200 alumni to attend tonight's meeting, were Travis H. Whitney, Emory R. Buckner, James Harvey Robinson, professor of history at Columbia; Herbert Croly, editor of The New Republic; William P. Montague, professor of philosophy at Columbia; John Haynes Holmes, Walter Lippmann, Walter Prichard Eaton, Witter Bynner, Oswald Garrison Villard, and Mark Sullivan.

A statement sent to alumni in various cities by the pioneer club in Boston said that the immediate program was to elect liberal overseers and trustees to the university, and explained the purposes thus:

"Harvard has always been controlled by a local group with some concessions of late to the demand for broader representation. This control in recent years has, almost unsuspected by the mass of the alumni, and due to various causes, fallen into the hands of a group of bankers who are interested in perpetuating their control.

"The Liberal Clubs of England during the middle half of the nineteenth century, in focusing educated liberal opinion, exerted great influence on public affairs. Such broad co-ordination of liberal opinion has never been effected in this country. This time of flux accents the need and offers unequaled opportunity."

PALM PATH HERE FOR HYLAN

Tropical Plants Adorn City Hall in Honor of His Return.

When Mayor Hylan reaches the City Hall tomorrow he will encounter an atmosphere designed to remind him forcibly of Palm Beach, where he has been on a vacation with William R. Hearst, William Grell, Park Commissioner for Manhattan, had a corps of men yesterday decorating the corridors of the hall with potted palms, and the Mayor's private office with plants in bloom.

To reach his office at the west end of the building the Mayor will have to walk through an avenue of tall palms, while if he wishes to ascend the stairs to the upper rooms he will pass through other bowers of tropical luxuriance. The potted plants and flowers came from the city's Park Department.

CHECK ON AUTO CONGESTION

Magistrate Fines Owners Who Park Machines in Streets.

A campaign by Dr. J. A. Harriss, Special Deputy Police Commissioner, to rid congested sections of the city of automobiles not in use brought more than fifty offenders to the Traffic Court yesterday. Fines ranging from $1 to $5 were imposed by Magistrate House.

Most of the violations were from the theatre district during the night hours.

"People who own automobiles must learn that the streets were not designated to be used as public garages," Magistrate House said. "It is pure selfishness on the part of the owners of an automobile to go to dinner or to the theatre, meanwhile hindering traffic and adding to the already existing congestion."

ROPER ANSWERS CAPITAL QUERIES

How to Compute Invested Funds in Taxation Returns Told by Commissioner.

ALL PROFITS INCLUDED

Deemed Used in the Business Unless Specifically Exempt—Value of Good-Will.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A stream of questions concerning the income and excess profits taxes comes every day in the mail of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Some require careful consideration by the Advisory Committee and legal officials. Commissioner Roper today made public another series of questions and answers, as follows:

"Section 207 (clause 3) authorizes the inclusion in invested capital of 'paid in of a corporation and undivided profits used or employed in the business.' Can a corporation or partnership have any surplus or undivided profits which for purposes of the excess profits tax will not be deemed to be used or employed in the business?

"All the surplus and undivided profits of a coruporation or partnership (exclusive of undivided profits earned during the year) will, unless invested in assets the income from which is not subject to the excess profits tax, be deemed to be used or employed in the business and may be included in the invested capital. (See Article 62 of the regulations.)

"A corporation balances its books monthly, carrying profits into surplus account. Is the capital as of Jan. 1 increased by the addition of these monthly profits for the purposes of the excess profits tax?

"No. The law specifically excludes undivided profits earned during the taxable year. The profits accumulated during the year, even though entered on the books as surplus before the close of the year, cannot be counted as additions to the capital for that year. (See Article 61.)

"In computing invested capital for the purposes of the excess profits tax, may a corporation take as the value of its capital stock the amount fixed by the department for the purposes of the capital stock tax?

"No. Each return must be prepared in accordance with the provisions of the law under which it is made.

"According to Section 207, bonds (other than obligations of the United States) the income from which is not subject to the excess profits tax, cannot be included in invested capital. Section 200 states that the term United States means only the States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia. May State bonds be included in invested capital?

"No. The above definition applies only in a geographical sense. The term United States in the parenthetical clauses is not used in a geographical sense. Hence, the term 'Obligations of the United States' means only the obligations of the Federal Government.

"In 1901 a corporation was organized and took over the assets of a dozen going concerns, issuing therefor $25,000,000 of capital stock. The assets consisted of various plant structures, equipment, real estate, patents, and good-will. At the time of the transaction all of these items were entered in a lump sum, and no attempt was made to indicate the specific amounts of stock issued for the respective kinds of property. It is shown that at that time the tangible property was worth $10,000,000, the patents $2,000,000, and the good-will not less than $7,000,000. How is the invested capital to be computed?

"In accordance with Article 50 it will be presumed that $12,000,000 of the stock was issued for the tangible property and the patents and that $13,000,000 was issued for good-will. The tangible property will be taken at its value as of Jan. 1, 1914, but not to exceed $10,000,000, the par value of the stock deemed to have been issued for it. The patents will be taken at their value at the time of acquisition, namely, $2,000,000. Although $13,000,000 of stock was issued for the good-will, it can be taken at only $5,000,000, i. e., 20 per cent. of the total stock outstanding.

"A banking corporation began operations in 1902. In the course of twelve years, for reasons of conservatism, the bank charged off practically the entire value of its building and since Jan. 1, 1915, has been carrying it on its books at the nominal figure of $1. Can any of this value be restored for the purpose of computing invested capital?

"Yes. The building may be taken at cost, less a fair allowance for depreciation. However, any amounts which may have been allowed as a deduction for depreciation under the income tax law cannot be restored.

"A farmer bought a piece of land Dec. 1, 1913. He has put no new money in the business, but has spent all his income from the land for tile and ditching. The farm cost originally $4,000, and is now easily worth $10,000. In computing invested capital should the value as of Jan. 1, 1914, be taken."

"No. The property will be valued at cost, less depreciation, (on buildings, &c.,) plus the amount of earnings from year to year invested in the permanent improvement of the property."

POST-WAR ROADS' CONTROL.

Conferees Split Difference Between House and Senate Proposals.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Government control and operation of railroads probably will continue for twenty-one months after the war. A tentative agreement fixing that time limit was reached late today by conferees on the Railroad Control bill as a compromise for two years, proposed in the House bill, and eighteen months in the Senate. The conferees expect their tentative agreement finally will be presented to Congress.

The conferees adjourned until tomorrow, with the important question

OFFICIAL DEFENDS HOG ISLAND COSTS

Speed Required, Severe Winter and Railroad Tieup to Blame, Robinson Says.

JUSTIFIES SALARY JUMPS

Executives Worth Money Paid—Contract Fair to Government—Clashes with Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Dwight P. Robinson, President of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, appearing before the Senate Commerce Committee today, defended the increase in the salary roll and denied that the corporation had indulged in waste and extravagance in constructing the Hog Island shipbuilding plant for the Government. The money expended over the estimated cost of the plant, he said, was due to rush work, performed in Winter months, and to railroad congestion, which frequently made it impossible to work efficiently and economically.

As the directing head of the Hog Island plant, which, when complete, will be the largest in the world, Mr. Robinson went into all its phases. He will be followed by other executives.

"What we wanted to do was to increase the tonnage-producing facilities without interfering with existing plants," he said. "We conceived the idea of building along new lines. It was not a problem of building a new shipyard, but of building an assembling plant. We do nothing at Hog Island we can get done for us. It meant the utilization of existing organizations in other parts of the country and the perfection of an assembling plant on the island. By working out this scheme, shipyard labor was not disturbed. Everything was sacrificed for speed, and in carrying out such a policy the cost, of course, was greater than in any ordinary commercial transaction."

"Has not Admiral Bowles reduced the salary roll a quarter of a million since he went there?" asked Senator Nelson.

"I would not say so," the witness replied.

Calls Day's Contract Fair.

Mr. Robinson explained that the contract the corporation had with the Government was of the fairest character. He said it was known as the agency system, by which the agent is paid for the work performed, working under the direction and order of the principal.

He said the corporation did not get any fee for supervising the construction of the yard.

"But you get 6 per cent. on the cost of the ships," put in Senator Nelson. "I suggest that you bring your fees down to the Liberty bond figure of 4 per cent."

In reply to a question as to whether his firm had ever done any Government work before the war, Mr. Robinson said it had not, but had offered to do Government work at the Rock Island Arsenal and at one of the cantonments in Texas for nothing, and the offer was accepted.

"Do you work for nothing at Hog Island?" shouted Senator Vardaman.

"I do not," was the answer, "although I am not taking any salary from the Government."

Time Wasted Over Contract.

Discussing the delay in awarding the contract, a delay of more than two months, Mr. Robinson said:

"I regret to say that time was wasted in the negotiations. Admiral Capps had a great sense of responsibility and labored zealously and earnestly, at the sacrifice of his own health. He did a great work, not only in this, but also other contracts. The contract will work out well to the Government's interest. While the Government puts up all the money, we cannot stay there unless we perform properly."

Mr. Robinson explained that, including himself, there were four men paid by his firm, and two or three came over from other work who were not on the Government's payroll. He said it was in accordance with the contract that the men of his firm should be paid by the Government while working at Hog Island.

"And all the rest were transferred to the Government payroll and some paid higher salaries than by you?" asked Senator Nelson.

"Yes, and all this was done in accordance with the contract and after consultation with the Emergency Fleet Corporation."

The salary roll was then discussed. One of the first names taken up was that of John W. Meigs, who had charge of the dredging. His salary was increased from $833 to $1,000 a month. Mr. Robinson said that this was done because he was the only man familiar with the work, and he could not be obtained for any less.

The salary of Walter Goodenough, General Manager, was increased from $15,000, which he received from Stone & Webster, to $25,000 a year by agreement with the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and in addition Stone & Webster paid him $5,000 a year.

"Would not Goodenough have stayed if his salary had not been increased?" asked Senator Vardaman.

"Yes; but we had intended making an increase the first of the year, and he will put the best three years of his life into this work," explained Mr. Robinson.

The witness told how the salary of Major Hamilton, the purchasing agent, was raised from $8,000 to $12,000.

"We would have to pay that, or more, to get a proper man," he said. "Major Hamilton, who had been with us ten years, went to the war with the National Guard of Massachusetts. We got him placed on the inactive list because we knew that he could do more effective work here."

A Daughter to Mrs. H. M. Roberts.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Roberts are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at their home, 103 East Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Roberts was formerly Miss Hazel Young Bliss of this city. Mr. Roberts is a son of Frederick E. Roberts of Montclair, N. J.

John Ford, Actor, Dies of Poisoning.

John Ford, 64 years old, a retired vaudeville performer, father of the Ford sisters, a vaudeville team, died last night in Bellevue Hospital of gas poisoning. He was taken to the hospital Monday night from 270 West Thirty-ninth Street, where he had been making his home.

You Don't Have to Learn to Like It

The wholesomeness of Sozodont makes its use a pleasure—the clean, pleasant after-feel needs no further recommendation. The sun never sets on Sozodont. Civilized people the world over know that a healthy set of teeth and gums indicate the daily use of

Sozodont

FOR THE TEETH
Liquid—Powder or Paste
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

"SKY FIGHTERS OF FRANCE."

Lieut. Farre's Paintings of Aerial Warfare on Private View Saturday.

A private view and reception will mark the opening on Saturday of the "Sky Fighters of France," an exhibition of paintings of aerial warfare by Lieutenant Henri Farre, to be given under the auspices of the French High Commission at the Anderson Galleries for ten days, beginning next Sunday, when the general public will be admitted for a fee of fifty cents. The proceeds are to be devoted to the children of French aviators killed in action.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William Astor Chanler, 141 East Nineteenth Street, Chairman of the Executive Committee, where plans were completed for the special entertainments to be held each day.

Lieutenant Flachaire is to speak on aerial fighting on Monday, and Mme. Delaunois and Maurice Dumesnil are to appear in a concert on Tuesday evening. British and American aviators will also speak, and there will be movies of aerial war feats.

The French Government sent Lieutenant Farre to this country with more than a hundred paintings, and exhibits will be held in other cities following the New York exhibition.

TO WED LIEUT. RUSSELL.

Miss Marie G. Johnson to Marry in St. Bartholomew's Today.

The wedding of Miss Marie Gaillard Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson of 10 East Eighty-third Street, and Lieutenant William Hamilton Russell of this city will be celebrated this afternoon at 3 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church. A reception will follow at the residence of the bride's parents.

Miss Johnson will be attended by six bridesmaids, including the Misses Anna R. Alexandre, Violet Gordon King, Priscilla A. Bartlett, Caroline Knapp, Louisa Johnson, and Amy Bradish Johnson, the two latter being cousins of the bride.

Ensign Aymar Johnson, a brother of the bride, is to be the best man, and among the ushers will be Captain H. B. Hawkins of the British Army, Lieutenant Frederick Bradley, and Lieutenant Burk Whitney.

The officiating clergymen will be the Rev. Leighton Parks and the Rev. William H. Garth of Islip, L. I., where Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have a country estate.

The engagement of Miss Johnson was announced last January. Lieutenant Russell was a student at Harvard, Class of '18 but left college to join the regular army, and was at Fort Leavenworth, where he received his commission as Second Lieutenant. He held the national championship for fencing in 1916.

MISS JOHNSON BETROTHED.

City Chamberlain's Daughter to Wed Francis J. Coyle.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Johnson of 311 West Seventy-eighth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Josephine Johnson, to Francis J. Coyle of this city, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Coyle of New Haven, Conn.

Miss Johnson is the only child of the City Chamberlain of New York and Mrs. Johnson, and was graduated last June from Trinity College, Washington, D. C. Mr. Coyle is a graduate of Fordham College and also of the Fordham Law School.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Habicht-Von Wiegand.

Miss Charmion von Wiegand, daughter of Karl H. von Wiegand, a well known war and political correspondent, and Mrs. von Wiegand, and Hermann Rolleman Habicht, were married last Saturday evening in the Little Church Around the Corner, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton. The bride's mother being ill only immediate relatives were asked to witness the ceremony, which was followed by a dinner at Sherry's, and later Mr. and Mrs. Habicht left for a four weeks' honeymoon in Florida. Mrs. Habicht studied at Columbia University and also abroad for several years. Mr. Habicht was an honor graduate of the 1914 class at Harvard, and is the son of the senior member of the export firm of Braun, Habicht & Co. Both the bride and bridegroom were born in Chicago.

McCook-Converse Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Marie Tudor Converse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Converse of Boston and First Lieutenant George A. McCook, son of General Anson G. McCook and Mrs. McCook of New York, will take place tomorrow in the chapel of Emanuel Church, Boston. Miss Converse is a sister of Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Jr., of New York. Mr. McCook, who was graduated from Harvard in 1916, served on the Mexican border and received his commission at Plattsburg. After instruction from the French officers at Harvard he was assigned to duty at Camp Upton, L. I., where he still is.

Crane-Montgomery Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Crane of 410 Park Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Crane, to Lieutenant George Peabody Montgomery, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Mortimer Montgomery of 142 East Eighteenth Street. Lieutenant Montgomery is attached to the 305th Artillery, now at Camp Upton, and is a member of the Downtown Club, Sons of the Revolution, and Society of the War of 1812. Miss Crane's father is Controller of the Trinity Church Corporation.

Engagements.

Mrs. Edwin Florance of Elizabeth, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Currie Florance, to Smith Farley Ferguson of this city, son of the late Dr. Everard Ferguson of Troy, N. Y. Mr. Ferguson is a graduate of Yale, class of '94, and a member of the firm of Hill & Ferguson, consulting engineers, of New York. The wedding will take place in June.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Howell of Newark, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Herrick Howell, to Allen Benedict Underhill, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Underhill of East Orange, N. J. Mr. Underhill is an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve Force, and is detailed on a submarine chaser.

The engagement of Miss Lilian Fawcett, daughter of Hughes Fawcett, of Plainfield, N. J., to First Lieutenant Chalmers Wolfe T. Overton, a son of T. C. Overton of Plainfield and Huntington, L. I., has been announced. Lieutenant Overton is attached to the 117th Infantry, U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Sevier, S. C.

Band Concert in Aid of Red Cross.

Percy Grainger and his military band will give a concert on Sunday afternoon next at the Colony Club at 3 o'clock for the benefit of Auxiliary 245 of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross. Miss Mabel Choate of 8 East Sixty-third Street is receiving applications for tickets. The concert is being held at the club through the courtesy of Mrs. Montgomery Hare, Miss Edna Barger, Miss Choate, Mrs. Daniel W. Evans, and Mrs. George M. Tuttle.

BOOK ENDS
at Special Bargain Prices
DUTTON'S
681 5th AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Opposite St. Thomas' Church

J. J. SCANNELL, OLD TAMMANYITE, DIES

Ex-Fire Commissioner and Ex-Fire Chief Expires of Pneumonia at 78 Years.

AVENGED BROTHER'S DEATH

Acquitted as Insane, His Political Rise Followed Friendship Made with Croker in Tombs.

John Jay Scannell, ex-Fire Commissioner of this city, an intimate of Richard Croker, and one of the picturesque figures in New York politics for many years, died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, L. I., from pneumonia. He was 78 years old, and his case was complicated by his advanced years and a stomach disease from which he suffered. For several years past he had made his home in Freeport, L. I., but he was in Jamaica visiting a friend when he was stricken on Monday. Mr. Scannell's near kin are nephews and nieces.

Mr. Scannell's rise to a chieftainship in Tammany Hall was due to his close friendship with Croker. Back in the seventies, when both were in the Tombs charged with murder—Croker innocent and Scannell guilty—this political partnership, which later caused the two men to be known among their associates as "The Big Two," was born. Another Tammany leader, "Ed" Stokes, was also lodged in the Tombs at the same time on a similar charge, of which he was found guilty at his trial.

The chapter headings in the life of John Jay Scannell might have been taken from a dime novel. Born on the lower east side, at an early age he became a horse dealer. He varied his occupation by becoming in turn a saloon keeper, then proprietor of the notorious Compton House, and professional gambler. In the palmy days of Saratoga as a horse-racing resort, the Scannell home there was known as the Chateau Ophelia. He owned a number of horses, but the best known was probably the Abbot, a famous trotting horse, and said to have been the dearest possession, second to the Chateau Ophelia, in Mr. Scannell's life. A base-relief reproduction of the Abbot he caused to be placed on a tombstone he erected to his murdered brother, Florence Scannell.

It was because he avenged the death of his brother that he found himself in the Tombs on a murder charge, and was the occasion of his meeting there with Richard Croker and "Ed" Stokes. The avenger was tried twice for murder. The first time the jury disagreed; the second time he was acquitted on the ground of emotional insanity, but after a brief stay in an asylum he was released.

Not long after his release Mr. Scannell began to figure in the larger politics of the city. He became a powerful Tammany force as leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, but until Hugh Grant was elected Mayor he had not sought offices for himself. Then Mr. Scannell asked for the Fire Commissionership, amid protests from all over the city. The Mayor refused the appointment, and it was not until Mayor Gilroy took up the reins that Croker brought pressure to bear in behalf of his friend. Scannell was Fire Commissioner until 1898, when he resigned before the election of Mayor William L. Strong. Mayor Van Wyck appointed him Chief of the Fire Department, and while in this office he was indicted for conspiracy to defraud the city in the purchase of supplies. Other indictments were for willful neglect of duty and defrauding the city.

Mr. Scannell fought the case through the courts until 1906, when, owing to a missing witness, District Attorney Jerome said he could not conduct the prosecution.

Mr. Scannell last figured in the courts in 1907, when he was sued for $15,000 by the daughter of the housekeeper at his Pishkill Landing home, for kissing her three times without consent. Mr. Scannell was then 67 years of age.

30 YEARS FOR DISLOYALTY.

Connecticut Sergeant Had Threatened to Surrender to Germans.

AYER, Mass., March 5.—William Nimke of Torrington, Conn., a Sergeant in Company F, 301st Engineers, at Camp Devens, tried before a general court-martial Feb. 5, received a thirty-year sentence today for unpatriotic utterances. He was taken to Fort Jay, N. Y., immediately, to begin his sentence.

Nimke was tried on three counts, on two of which he was found guilty. In one of these he was charged with saying: "If I am put in charge of a party on the other side, I will surrender to the Germans, no matter what their strength may be."

On another occasion he said: "I will fight for the United States so long as I am kept on this side of the Atlantic, but if I am sent to the other side I will act independently."

It was alleged in the third count, of which he was found not guilty, that he had said his father and brothers would take up arms against this country if he was sent to Europe.

ORDER TELEPHONE STRIKE.

Operators in Three New England States to Go Out Friday.

BOSTON, March 5.—Young women telephone operators at ninety exchanges in this State, New Hampshire, and Maine will strike Friday at 7 A. M. if demands for increased wages are not met. This announcement was made tonight after a conference between the Executive Committee of the Operators' Union and the Advisory Board of the Joint Council of Telephone Workers of New England.

More than 3,000 operators are expected to join the strike. The only outside exchange employing union operators not affected by the order is that a Camp Devens.

Ambassador Naon Postpones Return

BUENOS AIRES, March 5.—Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador to the United States, announced last night, after a long conference with President Irigoyen, that he had postponed his return to Washington until April. The President has asked Dr. Naon to study several questions concerning Argentine relations with the United States, especially the possibility of obtaining permission for the export from the United States of articles, now under embargo, which are necessary to maintain Argentine industries.

Redmond Better After a Bad Day.

LONDON, Monday, March 4, (Delayed.)—John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Party in the House of Commons, who underwent an operation Saturday, did not have a good day, but he was resting easier tonight.

Meyer's Condition More Favorable.

BOSTON, March 5.—The condition of George von L. Meyer, who has been ill with a tumor of the liver at his home here for several weeks, was reported as more favorable this morning. Mr. Meyer had a comfortable night, although physicians attending him said he was still seriously ill and not yet out of danger.

SOLDIERS REHEARSE A PLAY

"You Know Me, Al," to be Produced by Men at Wadsworth.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 5.—The 106th Field Artillery, the last artillery unit of the 27th Division scheduled for practice, left here this afternoon for a week's stay at the range. Although the former 3d Heavy Artillery is destined to receive motorized six-inch guns abroad, the present practice will be with the regiment's 4.7 guns.

The soldier actors who are to appear in the play "You Know Me, Al" are showing up well in rehearsal, according to Lieutenant W. A. Hallahan, producer. The play is the work of Lieutenant Hallahan and Private Hugh Stange.

Sergeant Harry Murphy, Quartermaster Corps, National Guard, has been commissioned a Second Lieutenant and ordered to duty at New York.

MOURN FOR PRENDERGAST.

Two Cardinals in Throng at Archbishop's Funeral.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—With all the traditional honors called for by Catholic rubrics, the funeral of the Most Rev. Dr. Edmond F. Prendergast, Archbishop of Philadelphia, was held today in the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul. Cardinals Gibbons and Farley, Archbishop Bonzano, Papal representative; more than a score of Bishops, Archbishops and Monsignors from many parts of the country, hundreds of priests and members of other religious orders, together with thousands of lay church members assembled to pay their last tribute to the memory of the late distinguished leader of, one of the largest archdioceses in the country.

The large cathedral where the Archbishop was laid to rest in a crypt beneath the altar was far too small to accommodate the crowds of mourners. Thousands unable to gain admittance to the service thronged Logan Square, which faces the church building, many standing bareheaded throughout the exercises.

In accordance with the wishes of the Archbishop there was a note of simplicity at the funeral which contrasted with the elaborate service of the solemn pontifical requiem mass which was celebrated for the repose of his soul, and the brilliant robes of the visiting church dignitaries. The removal of the body in a glass hearse, as was done at Archbishop Ryan's burial, was dispensed with, the late Bishop's body being taken from the archiepiscopal residence privately and without procession.

Bishop John J. McCort, the Archbishop's auxiliary, was the celebrant of the pontifical mass. Bishop Canevan of Pittsburgh preached the funeral sermon.

Mrs. Alma P. Taylor.

Mrs. Alma P. Taylor, wife of Lieutenant Commander Stevenson Taylor, U. N. S. R. F., died yesterday at her home in this city, in her sixty-fifth year. Mrs. Taylor was a Trustee of the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Lydia F. Wadleigh Association. Her husband is President of the American Bureau of Shipping, the Society of Naval Architects and Naval Engineers, and Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders. Besides her husband, Mrs. Taylor left three children, Mrs. Ancell H. Ball, Gilbert P. Taylor, and Stevenson Pierce Taylor. Mrs. Taylor was born in this city.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN SCHLEE, a wholesale liquor dealer of Newton, N. J., died there yesterday.

Dr. JOHN GEORGE BLAKE died at his home in Boston on Monday, in his eighty-first year.

GEORGE H. WILMARTH, head of Wilmarth & Co., dealers in decorative entertainment effects, died yesterday in Boston.

THEODORE L. BLEES, 79 years old, Treasurer of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Pittsfield, Mass., died there yesterday.

AMZI W. ALLEGER, son of former Mayor Hiram W. Alleger of Washington, N. J., died at his home there yesterday in his fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. HENRIETTA BISHOP, 78 years old, widow of Oliver Bishop, a business man of Greenport, L. I., died at her home in East Moriches yesterday.

Senorita MARIA ALCIRA ZEBALLOS, sister of Estanislao Zeballos, formerly Argentine Minister to the United States, died on Monday night at Buenos Aires.

JOHN MEAGHER, who served as a member of the famous Meagher's Brigade in the civil war, died in Long Branch, N. J., on Monday, in his eighty-first year.

Mrs. MARY FRANCES PURDY, widow of William S. Purdy, an oil dealer of this city, died on Sunday at her home, 592 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 63 years.

Mrs. GEORGE D. ZWIERKOWSKI of 305 West 105th Street, wife of an Austrian naval officer, now serving his country, died yesterday in the Post-Graduate Hospital.

Mrs. JENNIE M. MORSE, 73 years old, wife of Joseph E. Morse, consulting engineer with the Tidewater Oil Company, died on Monday, at her home in Plainfield, N. J.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS REES, an insurance broker, died at his home, 951 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was 79 years old, and had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years.

Mrs. PRISCILLA GAULT SUMMERS, widow of William M. Summers, a veteran of the civil war, died from pneumonia on Monday at her home, 179 Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

GEORGE KREMENTZ, founder of the jewelry manufacturing concern of Krementz & Co., died at his home, 1,072 Broad Street, Newark, yesterday. He founded the business fifty-two years ago.

CLIFFORD WOODRUFF WARD, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Ward, and with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., died yesterday in South Orange in his thirty-third year.

AMBROSE M. WAIT, 67 years old, one of the oldest employes in point of service with the State Engineers' Department, died on Monday at the home of his brother, John C. Wait, 1,626 Jesup Avenue, the Bronx.

JOHN FRANCIS BRILLY, a clerk in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for thirty years and an active member of Tammany Hall, died yesterday afternoon in St. Vincent's Hospital. He was 64 years old.

MICHAEL HEILBRUNN, 55 years old, a broker in Manhattan and a member of Lodge Lodge, 81, F. and A. M., and the New York Consistory, Scottish Rite, died at his home in Flushing on Sunday. He was born in Switzerland.

EDWARD CURTIS MOSES, for many years with Swift & Co., died on Monday at his home, 20 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, in his sixtieth year. He was a son of the late Girard C. Moses, one of the editors of the old New York Mercury.

SAMUEL T. PERRY, 56 years old, a special officer employed by E. H. Rollin & Sons on Exchange Place and a member of Manual Lodge No. 626, F. and A. M., died on Monday at his home, 470 Marion Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease.

EDWARD D. JENNINGS, 84 years old, a receiving teller in the Union Dime Savings Bank in this city for forty-seven years and for many years a member of the Home Building and Loan Association of Mount Vernon, N. Y., died yesterday in Mount Vernon Hospital.

CHARLES M. HARMAN, organist of the English Lutheran Church of the Covenant, Ridgewood, and formerly an instructor of music in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 67 Nostrand Place, Richmond Hill, aged 71 years. Mr. Harman was a native of Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. ALICE CARRINGTON RAND LAIDLAW, daughter of Leavitt S. Rand of Minneapolis and wife of Lieut Baird Laidlaw of Greenwich, Conn., who is now with the Twenty-seventh Division at Spartanburg, S. C., died last night at Roosevelt Hospital from pneumonia, in her twenty-third year. Mrs. Laidlaw recently brought an action for divorce against her husband in the Superior Court of Connecticut.

HENDRIK B. RYDER, for half a century active in the political and civic life in the town of Hempstead, died at his home in Rockville Centre on Monday at the age of 84 years. Mr. Ryder came of Dutch ancestry. After the death of his parents he inherited a farm near Rockville Centre and became a farmer. For several terms he was Superintendent of Highways, and for thirty-five years was Inspector of Election.

Miss ELLEN G. WALL, a retired Brooklyn school teacher, died at her home, 68 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday. She was a daughter of the late Edward Wall, one of the founders of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter and St. Paul. Miss Wall was retired in 1907 after having taught school for more than thirty years. She was a member of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Teachers Endowment.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BERLIN.—On March 5, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Berlin of Far Rockaway, N. Y., a daughter.

CRAWFORD.—On March 4, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Victor Crawford, 2d, a daughter.

ROBERTSON.—On March 4, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Lieutenant and Mrs. R. S. Robertson, M. C., N. G., U. S., a son.

Married.

LEVIN-GORDON.—Leah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Gordon, 3 East 107th St., to Jacob Levin, son of the late Nathan and Sarah Levin, 38 West 113th St., at Hebrew Tabernacle, 218 West 130th St., by Rev. Dr. Edward Lissman, Tuesday, March 5, at 4 P. M.

Died.

ALLEN.—Frank S., on March 4, 1918, in his 56th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 117 West 79th St., Thursday evening, March 7, at 8 o'clock.

BEASH.—Hannah D., on Tuesday, March 5, 1918. Funeral notice later.

BEATON.—March 4, 1918, at his residence, 525 West 123d St., Donald MacLeod Beaton, aged 68 years. Funeral and interment private.

BLACK.—Thursday evening, Feb. 28, 1918, in the 67th year of his age, J. William Black of Syracuse.

BLAUVELT.—At Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, March 4, 1918, Cornelia M., widow of the late John D. Blauvelt. Funeral services at her late residence, Ferdon Av., Sparkill, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 6, at 3 o'clock. Train leaves Erie Depot, Jersey City, 1:29 P. M.

BOGERT.—On March 4, 1918, Margaret Christie Bogert, daughter of the late Letty Brinkerhoff and James C. Bogert. Funeral from her late residence, 327 Central Park West, Friday, March 8, at 10:30 A. M.

BOSS.—Charles F., March 5, at his residence, Lawrence, L. I. Funeral services will be held at Fourth Presbyterian Church, 359 West 48th St., on Friday at 11 A. M. Reno Post, No. 44, G. A. R., invited.

BRADLE.—On Sunday, March 3, Matilda, beloved wife of Jacob C. Bradle. Services on Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral from her late residence, 1,005 Grove St., Ridgewood, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 2 P. M. Interment Cedar Grove Cemetery.

CAMPBELL.—Winifred H., on March 5. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) later.

CARPENTER.—On Monday, March 4, Edward H., beloved husband of Ella W. Carpenter, in his 68th year. Funeral private. Interment at Kensico Cemetery.

CARTER. — On March 3, at Camp Upton, Thomas, the beloved son of Mary Carter (nee Roache) and of the late Benjamin Carter, also the brother of Nellie, Anna, and Ben Carter. Funeral from his late residence, 534 West 46th St., on Thursday, March 7, at 10:30 A. M.; thence to St. Raphael's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CHURCHILL.—On March 4, at her residence, 237 West 107th St., Corinne A. Churchill, wife of Edward S. Churchill. Services Thursday, March 7, at 10 A. M., in the Church of the Ascension, West 107th St. Auto cortege, direction of George H. Kelly. Please omit flowers.

CRAGIN.—At Colchester, Conn., on Tuesday, March 5, Ella S., sister of Dr. Edwin B. Cragin of New York and Mrs. George W. Reynolds of Hartford, aged 61. Funeral at Colchester on Friday, March 8, at 3:30 P. M.

DOHERTY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 3, 1918, Agnes Regina Berke, 205 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, dearly beloved wife of Leo V. Doherty. Solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated at Church of St. Francis Assisi, Nostrand Av. and Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, Wednesday, March 6, at 10:30 A. M.

DURYEA.—Walter S., on Tuesday, March 5, beloved husband of Georgette T., in his 53d year. Funeral services Thursday, 8 P. M., at his late residence, 34 South 7th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Interment private.

EBERHART. — On March 4, 1918, Moritz Eberhart, beloved father of Rosina Hollriser and Marcus Eberhart, in his 70th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 962 Whitlock Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, March 5, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Zschocke Lodge 202, F. and A. M., and of the Central Kranken Unterstuetzungs Verein are invited to attend. Funeral on Wednesday, March 6, at 1:30 P. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

FITZGERALD. — Suddenly, on March 5, Gelyna, widow of General Louis Fitzgerald, in the sixty-seventh year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GAINSBORG.—Casta Cabrera, aged 61 years, March 3, 1918, widow of Samuel H. Gainsborg. Funeral from her late residence, 60 West 162d St., Bronx; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Hope, 157th St. and Broadway, where mass will be celebrated at 10:30 A. M., Wednesday.

HALLOCK. — Third month, fourth, Sarah Walter, wife of Thomas R. Hallock and daughter of Ellwood and Deborah Coggeshall Walter. Funeral services at her late residence, 173 Amity St., Brooklyn, on fourth day, sixth, (Wednesday, March 6,) at 8 P. M. Interment on fifth day (Thursday) at Milton, N. Y., on arrival of 11 o'clock train from Weehawken.

HAMILTON.—March 4, 1918, O. K., beloved husband of Virginia H. Hamilton, aged 52 years. Services at his late residence, 603 West 140th St., Wednesday evening, 8:30.

HERRING.—On Tuesday, March 5, 1918, Lewis Herring, in his 83d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 509 Stockholff Av., Richmond Hill, L. I., on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

HIGGINS.—Monday, March 4, 1918, Etta A. Higgins, (nee McGuire,) beloved wife of Dr. Edward T. Higgins. Funeral from her late residence, 478 East 145th St., Thursday, March 7, 1918, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Pius Church, 145th St., near Willis Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

HOAGLAND.—Mahlon L., husband of Ella Bayles, on Sunday, March 3, at his residence, Rockaway, N. J. Funeral Wednesday, March 6, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Hoboken 1:15, D., L. & W. R. R.

HOBART.—At Watertown, Conn., March 4, Stella Gross, wife of Newton B. Hobart. Funeral at late residence Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock.

HOLL.—At Chatham, N. J., March 4, 1918, Prescott Holl, formerly of Philadelphia, son of Martha W. Holl and the late J. Edger Holl. Funeral private. Interment Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HORTON.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Saturday, March 2, 1918, William Horton, sone of the late David and Elizabeth Geaner Horton, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral service at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Selleck E. Coles, Mamaroneck Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y., Wednesday, March 6, at 2 P. M.

ISAAC.—Charles, suddenly, March 4, husband of the late Dora (nee) Prager and dear father of Dave, Birdie, Sidney, Irving, and Mildred. Funeral from Meyers & Co. funeral parlor, 228 Lenox Av., Wednesday, March 6, at 2 P. M.

JENNINGS.—At Mt. Vernon, N. Y., March 5, Edward D. Jennings, aged 84 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 237 South 3d Av., Wednesday evening, 7:30.

KAUFMAN.—Isaac Kaufman, beloved husband of Dena Kaufman, on Monday, March 4. Funeral Wednesday, 2 P. M., 128 Wickliffe St., Newark, N. J.

KENWORTHY.—Monday, March 4, 1918, Harriet Collier Kenworthy, beloved wife of Thomas Kenworthy. Funeral services at her late home, Hotel Colonial, 51 West 31st St., Wednesday evening, March 6, 8:30 o'clock. Interment private at Woodlawn Cemetery.

KREMENTZ.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, March 5, 1918, George, husband of the late Louisa H. Krementz, in his 81st year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 1,072 Broad St., Newark, on Thursday, March 7, at 2:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.

LAIDLAW.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at Roosevelt Hospital, Mrs. Alice Rand Laidlaw, daughter of Leavitt S. Rand. Funeral private.

LAW.—On Tuesday, March 5, 1918, Wesley A. Law of 675 Hancock St., Brooklyn, aged 76 years. Funeral services will be held at Lefferts Place Chapel, 36 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 7, 1918, at 3 P. M.

LOWENFELD.—Charles, March 4, after a short illness, beloved father of Jennie Douglas, Isidor, Marcus C., Peter, and Sol Lowenfeld. Ethel and Hattye Lowenfeld. Funeral from his late residence, 108 West 122d St., Wednesday, March 6, at 10 A. M. sharp. Interment at Washington Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

LUTZ.—Louis A. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Wednesday evening, 8:30.

McANANA.—Harriet J., widow of Francis McAnana, at 54 Pendleton St., 148 East 83d St., March 5, 1918. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

McILVAINE.—At Clinton, N. J., on March 4, Anne Belleville, widow of Edward Chippen-McIlvaine and daughter of the late Captain William Edge Hunt, U. S. N. Services at her late residence, 154 West State St., Clinton, N. J., Thursday morning, 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MACAULEY.—Thomas, son of the late Rev. John M. Macauley, D. D., and Hester Van Wyck, at Atlantic City, on March 3, 1918. Funeral service will be held at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on Thursday, March 7, at 11 A. M.

Died.

MEAD.—March 5, 1918, Constance S., widow of the late Stephen Mead, in her 79th year. Funeral services at her late residence Thursday, March 7, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MOONEY.—Peter F., beloved husband of Sarah C., (nee Gardner,) on Monday, March 4, at his residence, 123 West 188th St., Bronx, near University Av. and Fordham Road. Funeral Wednesday, 9:30, A. M., at Church St. Nicholas of Tolentine. Automobile cortege. Kindly omit flowers in favor of masses.

MORROW.—On March 4, at Jamaica, N. Y., Harry Smith Morrow, beloved husband of Margaretha G. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 29 Shelton Av., Jamaica, on Wednesday at 8 P. M.

MORSE.—At Plainfield, N. J., at her residence, 303 East 7th St., on Monday, March 4, 1918, Jennie M., wife of Joseph E. Morse and daughter of the late Hon. David M. Miner, in her 74th year. Services private.

NEWTON.—Entered into rest March 5, 1918, Hester A. Newton, in her 85th year, at the home of her son-in-law, Edward V. Odell, 6 Landscape Av., Yonkers, N. Y. Funeral private. Saco (Me.) papers please copy.

NICHOLS.—At his home, 360 Union St., Brooklyn, March 5, John P. Nichols, son of the late Walter Nichols. Funeral private. Interment at Newport, R. I.

OYSTON.—Kathleen, on March 5, widow of Robert A. Watson, at the residence of her brother, Frank T. Oyston, 2,240 Grand Concourse, Bronx. Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston papers please copy.

PALMER.—At Larchmont, N. Y., March 5, 1918, B. Frank Palmer, aged 67 years. Funeral services at his home, 140 Palmer Av., Larchmont, N. Y., on Thursday, at 4 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

PRESTON. — On March 5, 1918, Williston Preston, at his residence, 306 Monroe St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

REILLY.—John Francis, aged 64. Remains lying in state CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St.

REIMER.—Otto Eugene Reimer, on March 3, in Santiago de Cuba.

REIMERS.—Suddenly, March 5, 1918, James, beloved husband of Sophia Reimers, 421 West 146th St. Funeral Thursday, 11 A. M. Interment private.

REUHL.—Frank J., suddenly, on March 4. Funeral Friday, 2 P. M., from his late residence, 487 East 156th St.

ROSSBACH. — Suddenly, on March 5, 1918, Leopold Rossbach, beloved husband of Lenora Bache, in the 65th year of his age.

ROTHKUGEL.—On March 5, Rosalie (Haskel) Rothkugel, widow of the late Paul Wolf Rothkugel and mother of Arthur, Paul, William, Gustav, and Herman Haskel, in her 77th year. Funeral from the residence of Mr. Herman Haskel, 1,018 East 163d St. on Thursday morning, March 7, at 10 A. M.

SCANNELL.

DOUBLE BILL AT THE VIEUX COLOMBIER

Moliere's "L'Amour Medecin" and "La Petite Marquise," by Meilhac and Halevy.

A SECOND SEASON ASSURED

M. Copeau and His Company Will Redouble Artistic Effort and Revise Subscription Plan.

LA PETITE MARQUISE, by Henri Meilhac and Ludovic Halevy; L'AMOUR MEDECIN, by Moliere. At the Theatre du Vieux Colombier.

LA PETITE MARQUISE.

La Marquis de Kergazon	Louis Jouvet
Le Vicomte Max de Boisgommeux	R. Casa
Le Chevalier	Marcel Vallee
Mouche	Lucien Weber
Joseph	Marcel Millet
Turquet	Emile Chifollau
Henriette	Paulette Noizeux
Juliette	Madeliene Geoffroy
Martine	Valentine Tessier
Georgette	Jane Lory

L'AMOUR MEDECIN.

Sganarelle	Emile Chifollau
Aminte	Robert Bogaert
Lucrece	Valentine Tessier
M. Guillaume	Robert Bogaert
M. Josse	Marcel Millet
Lucinde	Madeliene Geoffroy
Lisette	Jane Lory
M. Tomes	Marcel Vallee
M. Desfonandres	Francois Gournac
M. Macroton	Louis Jouvet
M. Bahis	Lucien Weber
M. Filerin	Robert Caco
Olitandre	Jean Sarment
Un notaire	Andre Chotin
Champagne	Jessmin
Un bossu	Jacques Vildrac

In the pause between the two plays of last night's bill—one of the most artistically successful and amusing of his programs—M. Jacques Copeau made an announcement of deep interest to the patrons of the Vieux Colombier.

Polichinelle has whispered that financially the present season has been none too successful. There has been trouble, moreover, with regard to the personnel of the company and the scheme of subscriptions. But all danger of a termination of the enterprise is now past. Otto Kahn and his associates have decided to finance a second season, and there is reason for believing that present shortcomings will be corrected.

Several members of M. Copeau's Paris company who have hitherto been in the trenches are to be released, notably the actor who is to take the leading part in M. Copeau's final production of this season, Moliere's "L'Avare.' The result should be far better casting in the leading parts. The system of subscriptions, which has caused so much complaint, is to be superseded by a system far more elastic and just. Last but not least, the company, which this season plunged into a very arduous undertaking without due organization or preparation, is to spend the Summer in the country preparing for the work of next Winter.

M. Copeau has thus ground for the belief that, while remaining loyal to his artistic standards, he will be able to make the Vieux Colombier at once more finished in its productions and more amusing to its patrons.

"La Petite Marquise" of Meilhac and Halevy is already familiar to lovers of the French theatre through the production of Mme. Réjane, and is also known here through a musical comedy in English which was lately woven about its plot and characters. First produced in 1874, it was the precursor of "Divorcons," by Sardou and Nanjac, and of any number of pieces of the same order. Yet it has held its place steadily on the Parisian stage, and is today far fresher and more amusing than ninety and nine of its successors. Shrewd observation of character and a deep sense of human values have seldom been combined with a lighter touch in satire and a gayer inspiration in farcical phantasy.

Paulette Noiseux struggles on unequal terms with the memory of Réjane's performance, and indeed she misses many of the essential traits of La Petite Marquise; but in all the lesser parts the company is admirable and holds its audience in the spell of a fine and illuminating gayety.

"L'Amour Medecin" is one of the farcical entertainments with which Moliere varied his labors in high comedy, falling between "Don Juan" and "Le Misanthrope." It was written, rehearsed, and produced in five days at the command of Louis XIV. Quite frankly a piece of the theatre, it is memorable alike for its crisp characterizations and for its satire of quackery. With the exception of "La Jalousie de Barbouillé," Moliere's prentice skit, already seen at the Vieux Colombier, it is the first of the series of plays directed against the doctors. The four physicians who prescribe emetics, bleeding, and purges for the lovesick heroine were, in Moliere's production, made up to resemble the four court physicians of the King, for whom the farce was written.

The production is in the manner of M. Copeau's previous stagings of Moliere, with gay costumes, grotesque make-ups and much physical activity centring in a raised stage within the main stage. The company is stronger on the male side, and MM. Vallée, Gournac, Jouvet, and Weber played together with rare spirit and exquisite humor. Madeleine Geoffroy made a charming heroine and Jane Lory a vigorous and amusing servant.

'GETTING TOGETHER' COMING

War Sketches in Aid of British Recruiting to Open at Lyric March 18

The series of war sketches and episodes which are being produced under the auspices of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission will have their first performances next week in Albany and Syracuse, and will be seen in New York at the Lyric Theatre during the week beginning March 18. The production will bear the general title of "Getting Together," and, as previously announced, is composed of sketches and passages written by Major Beith, (Ian Hay,) J. Hartley Manners, and Percival Knight. Lyrics have been written by Harry B. Smith and music by Frank Tours and Lieutenant Gitz Rice of the first Canadian contingent.

The project is being undertaken in cooperation with the American military and naval authorities, and the profits will be divided among American, British, and Canadian war charities. The cast will be headed by Blanche Bates and Holbrook Blinn, and will include Percival Knight, Harrison Brockbank, William Roselle, James Lounsbery, and many others, including several scores of soldiers.

The scenes to be shown will range from a recruiting rally in Madison Square to a trench scene with men going over the top, and will include a replica of a British tank in action. The final act will show a ruined village in France. It is expected that the first performance in Albany will be attended by Governor Whitman, Adjt. Gen. Wotherspoon, and many other naval and military officials.

Franklin Pierce Left $150,000.

The will of Franklin Pierce, at one time Assistant District Attorney and counsel for the prosecution in the proceedings to remove District Attorney Jerome, disposes of an estate of $150,000. Mr. Pierce was committed to Bloomingdale nearly two years ago on the application of his wife, Mrs. Anna Shepard Pierce, and died there on Feb. 28. The will, drawn a year before Mr. Pierce lost his mind, gave $1,000 to Tessie Finnegan, a servant in his family for many years, and left the remainder of the estate to his wife and daughter, Millicent. The share of the daughter, who is twelve years old, will be held in trust until she is twenty-five.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS ART BRINGS $39,065

Inness's "Off Coast of Cornwall" Fetches Top Price, $6,300, at Sale of 78 Paintings.

There was a large attendance at the sale of the paintings of the late John D. Crimmins at the Anderson Galleries last evening, and very fair prices were paid, the 78 paintings including a small collection of miniatures, bringing $39,065. The Inness, "Off the Coast of Cornwall," brought the highest price, going to George D. Smith, the book man, for $6,300. This was less than it was expected to bring by many experts.

One of the Corots of the collection, "A Castle in Lombardy," brought the second highest price, going to L. Block for $3,500. A Munkacsy interior, "A Visit to the Baby," brought the third price, going to F. F. Trowbridge for $3,000. The second Munkacsy of the collection, "Feeding the Favorite," an elaborately furnished dining room with two women, one feeding a grayhound, went to Henry Schultheis for $2,800.

Son-in-Law Gets Ranger.

"Old Oaks and New," a pleasing landscape by Henry W. Ranger, the American artist, brought brisk competition, a number of dealers being among the bidders, but it went back to the Crimmins family, going to a son-in-law of the late Mr. Crimmins, F. W. Childs, for $1,850.

Richard Parkes Bonington's "The Procession in a Cathedral Church" went to Mercedes Crimmins for $1,000, and Detaille's "Incroyables," two dandies of the French Revolution, went to May Crimmins for $235.

Ex-Ambassador to Austria Frederic C. Penfield bid on the small Corot landscape and a pretty little Diaz, "Ladies Bathing in the Wood." Others in the audience were W. M. K. Olcott, Warren W. Foster, Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia, and Josef Stransky.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following is a list of pictures bringing $200 and over, with names of artists, buyers, and prices:

1	The Blessed Virgin and the Lillies—Carl Henry Rosenkrantz; A. E. Patterson	$335
6	View of West Point—Asher B. Durand; George D. Smith	280
8	Italian Landscape—Richard Wilson; Scott & Fowles	375
9	The Annunciation—Charles Francois Jalabert; W. M. Reynolds	210
11	Springtime—Ludwig Knaus; W. M. Reynolds	425
12	Portrait—John Philpot Curran—Opie; Reynolds	200
14	John the Baptist Preaching—Pieter Lastman; F. L. Taylor	675
15	Italian Quarter, Paris—Ribera; W. M. Reynolds	700
16	Isaac Walton and the Milk Maids—George H. Boughton; McDonough Galleries	225
17	Fleurs tout Frais—Firmin Girard; W. M Reynolds	400
18	Portrait of Richard Brinsley Sheridan—Sir Martin Archer Shee; Ehrich Galleries	225
19	Italian Flower Girl—Adolph Piot; J. de Jong	350
21	Charles Carroll of Carrollton—Rembrandt Peale; George D. Smith	675
24	Before the Hunt—Charles Olivier de Penne; George D. Smith	220
25	The Infant Samuel—Sir Joshua Reynolds; W. M. Reynolds	300
28	Portrait of Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Norton—Sir Martin Archer Shee; M. J. O'Brien	450
29	Saint John in the Desert—Guido Reni; Dietrich Galleries	275
32	Young Prelate in Red Cap and Coat—De Miranda; Ehrich Galleries	700
33	The Wayside Inn—Tenniers the Elder; International Art Galleries	1,025
42	A Babe for Baptism—Bouguereau; C. E. Section	800
44	The Song—Francisco Domingo; Reynolds	500
48	Madonna, Child, and Two Saints—Del Garbo; D. Morgan	1,000
52	Landscape with Distant Village—John Constable; F. J. Keeble, agent	725
63	Landscape with Cattle—Eugene Jettel; Henry Schulthels	320

Doual Bible Brings $6,250.

The sale of books and autographs collected by the late John D. Crimmins, was begun at the Anderson Galleries yesterday, and will be continued today and tomorrow. The highest price was $6,250, paid by George D. Smith for Catalogue No. 40, "The Holy Bible," translated from the Latin Vulgate, Dublin, 1792. The book has been extended to forty-two volumes by the insertion of more than 5,000 prints and drawings. It is the most extensively extra-illustrated copy of the Doual Bible known. It came from the Augustin Daly library, and is in binding by Blackwell. The original drawings include a specimen by Raphael, from the collection of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other specimens by Cipriani, Paul Veronese, Carlo Maratti, and Lairesse. The specially printed title pages are decorated with water-color embellishments by Eugene Grivas.

Other items sold as follows:

No. 25	W. S. Baker's "American Engravers and Their Works," Philadelphia, 1875, first edition, extra-illustrated; George D. Smith	$150
No. 38	"Bible, London, 1585, on the foredge of which is an old and fine reproduction of Da Vinci's "Last Supper"; George D. Smith	115
No. 81	"An Inquiry into the Authenticity of Various Pictures and Prints," by James Boaden, London, 1824, extra-illustrated; George D. Smith	105
No. 86	"The Croakers," by Joseph Rodman Drake and Fitz-Greene Halleck, New York, 1860, extra-illustrated; George D. Smith	105
No. 92	"A Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers," by Michael Bryan, London, 1816, extra-illustrated; George D. Smith	375
No. 105	"The Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and Other Principal Saints," by Alban Butler, Dublin, 1779, extra-illustrated; George D. Smith	105
No. 108	"English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," by Lord Byron, New York, 1865, large paper copy, extra-illustrated; George D. Smith	235
No. 185	"The Park and Its Vicinity in the City of New York," by Henry B. Dawson, Morrisania, 1867, in binding by Stikeman, large paper copy, extra-illustrated; George D. Smith	200
No. 206	"Their Majesties' Servants," annals of the English stage, by Dr. Doran, New York, 1865, large paper copy, extra-illustrated; George D. Smith	375

The total for the session was $11,428.10.

BERKSHIRE STRING QUARTET

A First Performance of Sowerby's "Serenade" in Its Program.

The Berkshire String Quartet resumed last evening in Aeolian Hall a time-honored custom of Tuesday evening chamber music, for which not only a special day but a trained audience exists in New York, or did until wartime fuel conservation interrupted such entertainments by this and other organizations. The public, after weeks of confusion in its musical calendar, came back slowly to the familiar time and place for intimate hearing of such music as Beethoven's quartet, Op. 59, No. 2, a classic that the Berkshire men played with keen relish of that master's use of an old Russian tune which also furnished Moussorgsky's theme for the coronation music in "Boris Godunoff."

Leo Sowerby's "Serenade," a first performance both for a new American composer from the West and for the particular title chosen from his works, of which another will be played by the Symphony Society next Sunday, proved interesting and novel, raucously so in its shifting harmony, yet relieved by much humor in the interplay of instrumental voices, and by a spirited and songlike theme carried mainly by the first violin, Hugo Kortschak. The piece was not too long, and it did not attempt great fervor of emotion or literalness of description. The program concluded with the quartet, Op. 100, of the late Max Reger.

730 Killed at Hongkong Races.

SHANGHAI, March 5.—At least 730 lives were lost in the disaster at the Hongkong Jockey Club's track at Happy Valley last week, when a stand occupied by Chinese collapsed and then caught fire. Many charred bodies have been removed from the ruins.

M'ADOO FAILS TO END FINANCE BILL FIGHT

Senate Opposition Continues, Despite His Urgent Plea for the Measure.

LICENSING PLAN ATTACKED

Administration Leaders Fear It Is Doomed to Defeat—Sharp Clashes in Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Contention in the Senate over the bill to create a war finance corporation continued today. An attempt to push action on the measure was marked by sharp clashes between its advocates and opponents, after Secretary McAdoo had tried to compose their differences.

Attack was centred on the provision establishing a capital issues committee to license security issues of $100,000 and more, Republican leaders joining with Democrats of the Banking Committee in a fight on the legislation. No progress was made on amendments, and an early session of the Senate tomorrow was arranged.

Secretary McAdoo was invited to a conference of Banking Committee members and other Senators and is said to have urged passage of the bill substantially as it stands. He said it was necessary financially to aid war industries with millions of obligations maturing in a money market largely monopolized by the Government. To suggestions that the same end could be accomplished by giving the Federal Reserve Board much of the authority proposed for the war finance corporation, Secretry McAdoo said he "much preferred" the plan outlined in the bill.

Later in debate on the floor, Senator Hollis intimated that Administration influence had dominated the consideration of the bill and that Secretary McAdoo had outlined just what matter should be discussed or changed. This drew a sharp retort from Senator Simmons of North Carolina, in charge of the bill, who said the assertions were "unjust and unfair."

The licensing section was attacked by Senators Reed, Owen, and Hollis, all Democrats, and by Gallinger and Smoot, Republicans. Mr. Smoot declared that the present voluntary Capital Issues Committee was working successfully and that no securities could find a market if disapproved by the voluntary organization.

Senator Lodge said that the Finance Committee was as free from outside dictation as those that criticised it, and deplored the injecting of personalities into the debate.

Senator Brandegee, Republican, did not think such legislation was necessary. To enact a law that would permit the drying up of bond issues except those proved by a committee, he asserted, seemed "the height of insanity at the opening of the war."

Senator Stone criticised Senator Smoot for opposing the licensing clause when he, with other Finance Committee members, had ordered a unanimous report on the bill.

SPLIT OVER LA FOLLETTE.

Wisconsin Assemblymen Break Gentlemen's Agreement to Vote.

MADISON, Wis., March 5.—A gentlemen's agreement by members of the State Assembly to shun technicality and proceed to vote tonight on the resolution condemning Senator Robert M. La Follette was shattered in the first half hour of the session. Each side blamed the other.

The break came when Speaker Whittet ruled that forty minutes of debate was all that could be allowed. At this Assemblyman Evjue, La Follette floor leader, said that if "gag laws" were to be enforced he would not be bound by the agreement to vote nor would he cast his ballot.

When the night session began eighty-five members answered to the roll call. Under the rules, passage of the La Follette resolution requires a majority of the whole membership of 100, or fifty-one votes. It also requires this number to raise the call, which permits business to be transacted. When Speaker Whittet announced that the La Follette resolution was the order of business, Assemblyman Rosa, who shares the La Follette leadership with Evjue, immediately announced that he wished to amend the resolution.

Assemblyman Chapple, Loyalist, demanded the previous question, which would have prevented the amendment and would have limited debate on the resolution itself to forty minutes. Charges of "gag rule" from Evjue and the breaking of a gentlemen's agreement followed. A motion to raise the call showed that the Loyalists lacked two votes or enough to impose their program on the Assembly. The vote was 49 yeas and 36 nays.

A second motion to raise the call resulted in 46 yeas, 39 nays, a loss of three votes from the Loyalist ranks, and Evjue immediately moved an adjournment, which failed, 37 to 48.

URGE GAME CONSERVATION.

Roosevelt and Whitman Send Messages to Protective Association.

Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Whitman each sent messages to the American Game Protective Association, which closed its fourth annual conference with a dinner at the Waldorf last night, urging against relaxing of the game laws during the war. The Colonel's message read:

To the profiteering proposal of the pseudo-patriots, the patriots for revenue only, that protection of wild life in war time be relaxed, the united hosts of conservation reply: "You shall not pass." Let this be the slogan of every farmer, of all who dwell in the open, and of all who love nature and who wish to see our natural resources preserved for the perpetual use of our people and not destroyed for all time to gratify the greed of a moment.

Governor Whitman's message was as follows:

It must be our aim just now that when our boys come back from "over there," they shall find that we have utilized wisely, but we have not dissipated, the natural resources of the out-of-doors, which have always constituted one of their chief concerns.

Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Whitman, in their messages epitomized the attitude taken by the association at the conference in the afternoon. A letter was read from Frederick C. Walcott of the United States Food Administration, in which he urged support of the efforts of the association to conserve the game.

"No condition has yet arisen," said Mr. Walcott, "which is so acute as to warrant any relaxation in our conservation of wild life."

A resolution offered by Dr. William T. Hornaday, head of the New York Zoological Park, protesting against the Sulzer bill now before Congress, providing for the sale of caribou meat, moose, and wild sheep north of latitude 62 degrees, was adopted unanimously.

George D. Pratt, Conservation Commissioner of New York, characterized attacks on the fish and game laws as "killing the goose that laid the golden egg." He has asked the Legislature for an appropriation of $10,000 to use abandoned parts of the Erie Canal for the propagation of black bass, perch, and catfish.

CARPENTERS MAY RENEW SHIP STRIKE

Continued from Page One.

an individual member. That would mean a large number on the board.

"The better way, they thought, would be for a representative of labor to sit with the board and determine questions applicable to all workers affected in the construction of ships, whether iron, steel or wood. An agreement was not reached."

Mr. Gompers explained that the conference had adjourned without fixing a date for another session. Referring to the agreement which Hutcheson has refused to sign, he said:

"While not entirely satisfied with the agreement as it now stands, the metals trade representatives believed it was the best obtainable under the circumstances, and they will continue to work under it until it proves a failure. Up to now it has not proven a failure."

While the closed shop demand as such has been withdrawn by Hutcheson, his requests at today's conference for special privileges for the carpenters contained a supplemntal demand that all necessary workers be procured through the Department of Labor. It is said that the carpenters insist that a member of their group should be on hand to pass upon the men employed. It is contended that this would be tantamount to the adoption of the closed shop and that to grant such favors to the carpenters would disturb the labor situation to a dangerous degree.

Hutcheson's Demands.

The demands for special privilege which have been refused were set forth in this memorandum, signed by Hutcheson and submitted to the conference:

"In order to bring about a closer cooperation and a better understanding between the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America the following is proposed:

"1. That when matter pertaining to hours and wages in reference to construction of wooden ships or work affecting the woodworking craft are being considered by the Wage Adjustment Committee of the United States Fleet Corporation, a representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall sit on said committee, with full authority and voting power, the same as other members on said committee.

"2. That, employers procure all necessary and suitable help through the officers of the Department of Labor of the United States Government.

"3. Any grievance aside from hours and wages shall be taken up direct by the men and their foremen, failing of settlement the men shall take it up with the management. If adjustment is not reached, he matter shall be referred to the General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the United States Shipping Board. Pending adjustment no cessation of work shall take place."

There was nothing conciliatory in the attitude of Hutcheson today, and there was much speculation as to the effect the position he had taken would have upon the deliberations of the joint commission appointed to work out a national labor program. Hutcheson is a member of the commission.

Hutcheson said today that he had information that the Philadelphia carpenters had declined the rulings of the Labor Adjustment Board in the Delaware district cases.

Another charge made by Hutcheson was that the Shipping Board did not want to build large numbers of wooden ships and thus give employment to the 50,000 carpenters whom he alleged were out of work.

INDIANA PARTY TRUCE TO AID LIBERTY LOAN

Democratic and Republican Leaders in Conference Plan Drive —Movement May Spread.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5.—At a conference at the State House today, held at the request of Governor James P. Goodrich, it was decided to declare a political truce during the drive for the Third Liberty Loan this Spring. At the conference were Governor Goodrich, Charles A. Greathouse, the Democratic State Chairman; Will H. Hays, the Republican State Chairman, who was recently elected National Chairman; the twenty-six Congressional District Chairmen of both parties, and the 184 County Chairmen representing both Republicans and Democrats.

George H. Dunscomb of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, who has charge of the sale of the bonds in Indiana, said at the conference:

"This meeting is one which will ever be memorable in the history of the country, because here the Republican and Democratic Parties have agreed to disregard all differences, in order that by united efforts they may obtain the greatest measure of co-operation and unity in the righteous cause for which our nation is fighting. In doing this they have added a new lustre to the glorious record of their State.

"A subordination of party aims and ambitions at this time is, in my mind, an expression of the highest patriotism and an evidence of the loftiest ideals. With the great political parties working as a unit in the interest of the Liberty Loan, far-reaching results will be obtained that otherwise would never be realized."

FOR "DRY" AMENDMENT.

Assembly Committee Votes, 8 to 5, to Report It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Hill-McNab resolution to ratify the Federal prohibition amendment will be reported by the Assembly Judiciary Committee tomorrow. This action was decided upon in committee tonight by a vote of 8 to 5. A minority report will be submitted.

Objction will be made in the minority report on the ground that the Federal amendment "is not now lawfully before the Legislature," the requirement in the Federal Constitution of a two-thirds vote in each house of Congress on the proposed amendment not having been complied with. The amendment is objectionable also, the minority report will state, "because it seeks to change a fundamental principle of the Government that the personal and private actions of citizens shall be regulated by the Legislatures of the several States."

EVA DIDUR'S DEBUT SUNDAY.

Soloist at Metropolitan Opera Concert—Next Week's Bills.

Eva Didur, daughter of Adam Didur, the Metropolitan bass, is to make her début as soloist in next Sunday's opera concert, with Mischa Elman, the violinist, and José Mardones. Geraldine Farrar will open the Metropolitan eighteenth week in "Thais" on Monday, with Diaz and Whitehill. Miss Farrar will also sing a special matinée of "Madame Butterfly" the following Friday, with Althouse and Chalmers. Florence Easton sings in "St. Elizabeth," with Whitehall, Schlegel and others, next Wednesday.

Caruso and Muzio will be new in "Amore dei Tre Re" on Thursday, with Amato and Didur in familiar roles. "Coq d'Or" with Barrientos and "Cavalleria" with Easton will be repeated Friday week. "Le Prophete," with Caruso and Matzenauer, will be the Saturday matinée, and "Barber of Seville" with Barrientos, Carpi, and De Luca will be next week's popular Saturday night attraction.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Tues., 2. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"

"Light, Frothy and Frolicsome."—*Alan Dale, American.*

FOLLOW THE GIRL!!! 44TH ST. ROOF THEATRE, Evgs. at 8:15. THEY ARE ALL AFTER HER NOW Matinees Today and Saturday, 2:15.

39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Phone, Bry. 413 Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today, $1.50

TAKE THE HODGE CURE! "Most entertaining play Mr. Hodge has had since 'The Man From Home.'" —*Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.*

WILLIAM HODGE

"Amusing and wholesome."—*Charles Darnton, Eve. World.*

"A Cure for Curables"

44th, W. of B'way SHUBERT Theatre, Evs. 8:15. LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. THE Copperhead "THE STRONGEST AND MOST STIRRING PLAY OF THE SEASON."—*Eve. World.*

44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Sat., at 2. 7TH MONTH IN NEW YORK. Lee & J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production MAYTIME

Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. EYES OF YOUTH with JANE GREY and Original Cast

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. POP. MAT. TODAY, 50c to $1.50.

THE LITTLE TEACHER Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master." By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN

The Great Musical Hit THE LOVE MILL

POPULAR MATINEE TOM'W 48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.

MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. POP. MATINEE TODAY, 50c to $1.50. OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION LOMBARDI, Ltd.

with LEO CARRILLO BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

LAST 6 TIMES "The Gipsy Trail"

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Today and Sat., 2:30. NAZIMOVA in IBSEN, *Beginning Mar. 11, with "The Wild Duck"—Seat Sale Now*

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. Bryant 23. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. POPULAR 50c to $1.50 MAT. TODAY

YES OR NO A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES.

BROADHURST 44th St., West of B'way. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. Emily Stevens in The Madonna of the Future By ALAN DALE

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. LAST 6 TIMES Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. GIRL O' MINE NEXT WED. NIGHT, MARCH 13, THE SQUAB FARM —By— Frederic and Fanny Hatton

POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY WHY MARRY?

NAT C. GOODWIN. EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY, LOTUS ROBB. ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop. Prices) & Sat., 2:15.

ANY ONE WHO HAS SEEN The Stuart Walker Co. in Tarkington's SEVENTEEN WILL TELL YOU THAT IT IS THE FUNNIEST AND MOST HUMAN PLAY IN TOWN. Booth THEA., 45th, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 6100. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today and Sat., 2:15. SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES OH, BOY! Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. POPULAR MAT. TODAY. REG. MAT. SAT.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today and Sat., 2:20. "A Musical Comedy Masterpiece." OH, LADY! LADY!!

COMEDY—Wash. Sq. Players W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. YOUTH and SUPPRESSED DESIRES Last Week—Mar. 11, Mary Shaw, Mrs. Warren's Profession.

NORWORTH West 48 St. Tel. 48 Bry. NOW AND HEREAFTER Mats. Today & Sat. Sydney Rosenfeld's UNDER PRESSURE "THE LOVE DRIVE" THE SEASON'S JOY POPULAR PRICES in honor of Nat C. Goodwin SPEC'L MAT. FRIDAY

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20. POP. 50c to $1.50 MATINEE TODAY FLO-FLO THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL HIT

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Thurs. 25c and 50c. EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY. GUY BATES POST in "The Masquerader"

Loew's 7th Ave. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Thurs., 25c and 50c. Alexandra Carlisle in The Country Cousin

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Phone Circle 1366. Matinee Today, 2:30. Every Woman Will Want To See HER COUNTRY

Post: "Most effective war play seen."

Every Saturday Morning at 11:15. Sarg's Wonderful Marionettes.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. EVA TANGUAY Bessie Clayton, "The Weaker One," Whiting & Burt, & Grace La Rue

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. ALL STAR BILL Featuring ADELE ROWLAND.

VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 West 55th St. Greeley 1522. Tonight at 8:30. Double Bill. "La Traverse"; "Foil de Carotte."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. ROSELAND GIRLS with SOLLY WARD

BOLO PACHA. Scene at the condemnation to death of Bolo Pacha in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 24 pages of rotogravure. On all news stands, 10c —$5.00 a year by mail.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. POPULAR MAT. TODAY GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW ON EARTH THE COHAN Revue 1918 —ALL THE HITS IN ONE—

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC TONIGHT 11:30. Cocoanut Grove Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:15. SMARTEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR. ETHEL BARRYMORE The Off Chance

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. POP. MAT. TODAY, 50c to $1.50 SICK-A-BED Biggest LAUGH Maker in Town

HUDSON West 44 St., n'r B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30 Arnold DALY in "THE MASTER"

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. POPULAR 50c to $1.50 MAT. TODAY. Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. POP. 50c to $1.50 MAT. TODAY GOING Up "A SKY-SCRAPING HIT."

The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. POPULAR 50c to $1.50 MAT. TODAY. LEO DITRICHSTEIN "THE KING" Last 6 Times. NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—SEATS TOMORROW. HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS TOOT-TOOT! From Capt. Rupert Hughes' "Excuse Me." A Train of Mirth and Melody

HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. BRANDON TYNAN in "SUCCESS"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents POLLY WITH A PAST

FULTON WEST 48 ST. TOMOR'W NIGHT SEATS NOW—FIRST MAT. SAT. ROCK AND WHITE IN "LET'S GO" An Original Revue.

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. POP. PRICE MAT. TODAY BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. POP. 50c to $1.50 MAT. TODAY A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Today PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle. Evs. 8:20. MATINEE TODAY Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20. All Orch. $1.00 Seats MILITARY-NAVAL MELODRAMA 7 DAYS LEAVE PRICES 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50

FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN" GLOBE Mats. Wed. and Sat. MATINEE PRICE MATINEE TODAY

AMERICAN RED CROSS GARDEN THEATRE At the International Flower Show GRAND CENTRAL PALACE MARCH 14-21, INCLUSIVE. Open daily, 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.; Adm. 50c. Theatre (Free) 3 P. M. New War Films & Prominent Speakers, 4 to 6 P. M.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th Street, nr. Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8888. Evs. at 8:20 'THE QUEEN of MOVIES' MIZI GIZI in Adolf Philipp's Musical Farce OH, EMILIE Sat. Mat., 2:15. Eve. at 8:15.

Greenwich Village THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Ave. Spring 6409. Last 2 Weeks KAREN Evgs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. 2:30. Prices 50c., $1 and $1.50. Special Pop. Mat. Every Tuesday, 50c & $1.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Every Ev. at 8:15. AMERICAN COMEDY 4; LES ARISTOCRATS; MEALY & MONTROSE, 6 oths. ALL Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

THE MASKS PRESENTING GREAT PLAYS AT POPULAR PRICES NOW PLAYING. The Greatest Drama of the Day, "When Rogues Fall Out" By C. W. BELL. All the thrilling features of "WITHIN THE LAW." "RAFFLES." "THE MAN OF THE HOUR." "ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE." Don't Fail to See It. LAST WEEK. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sats., 2:15. Evening 8:15 Sharp. Pop. Prices.

Read what the leading newspapers say about it.

Different sort of crook drama.—*Telegram.*

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GIANTS LIKELY TO BE WITHOUT SERVICES OF ROBERTSON

ROBERTSON LOST TO GIANTS FOR SEASON

Star Outfielder in Government Service and May Not Play Baseball.

YOUNG IN RIGHT GARDEN

Promising Recruit Expected to Fill Vacant Position—Plank May Join Yankees.

Davey Robertson, the temperamental right fielder, is probably lost to the Giants, as no glad tidings have been received from Manager McGraw as to his interview with Robbie in Virginia last week. Friends of Robertson in this city state that the outfielder, who is in the Department of Justice, will continue his work instead of cavorting for the Giants at the Polo Grounds.

Toward the close of last season Robertson left the Giants for a few days and went down to Virginia and tried to enlist in the Medical Corps, but was unsuccessful. It is stated that old injuries which Robertson received while playing football at college prevented his passing the physical examination. When Robertson was first discovered by McGraw's scouts he was a promising pitcher, and it was as a twirler that he attracted attention as a youngster. After the Giants had signed him he went back to finish his college course and played football. His right shoulder was so badly injured that his pitching career came to an end, and McGraw developed him into an outfielder.

Robertson's wife has objected to his playing baseball, and this is believed to be another reason why Robertson will not play. There are no salary differences between the player and the Giants, and if this was the reason that the player was holding out the difficulty would be quickly adjusted. Robertson never did take baseball seriously. If he was in the right mood he could slam out three-baggers, but if he was in the throes of that tired feeling which often took hold of him he would just swing at the ball listlessly.

When Robertson entered the service of the Government it is believed that he decided that he would not leave the Department of Justice when the season opened. One of his friends in Norfolk made a bet with Robertson that he would not be able to resist the call of the game when the robins and the bluebirds began to come around, so Robbie made a bet that he would not play. Now he evidently expects to collect the bet.

The absence of Robertson may or may not be a great loss to the Giants. Robertson set a new record for the total number of hits in the last world's series, and he is one of the hardest hitters in the major leagues. When he poked the ball into the left-field bleachers at the Polo Grounds, he made one of the longest drives that has ever been seen at the Brush Stadium.

It is now certain, when the Giants report at Marlin next week, Manager McGraw will immediately start to groom Ross Young for Robertson's berth in right field. Young played in the last few games with the Giants in Philadelphia at the close of last season, and his average for that brief spell was well above .300. He is a wide, heavy swinger, with a good eye, and is fleet of foot. Ever since Young has been playing professional ball he has never hit under .300, and he has played in several minor leagues. Last season, playing with Rochester, he was second to Napoleon Lajoie in the batting averages, with the great mark of .356. Turner Barber, the outfielder for whom the Chicago Cubs paid $15,000 to Jack Dunn, batted lower than Young, with an average of .352.

When Miller Huggins leaves here Friday with the first carload of Yankees, he will stop off at Washington and have a talk with Eddie Plank. Judging from the letter Huggins received from the pitcher, Plank will very likely decide to play with the New York Club. There is no salary difference with Plank. Whether or not he plays with the Yankees depends on whether he is able to get a man to take his place in aiding his brother Ira in running the Plank brothers' garage on the Lincoln Highway at Gettysburg.

Huggins is not worrying about Derrill Pratt. He expects that the former St. Louis second baseman, who is now in Florida, will report at Macon and will sign his contract there before the training season starts.

Bill Kopf, the former ordham shortstop, who plays shortstop for Matty's Reds, has refused to sign his contract, which he claims has been cut so much that he would not think of playing at the figure offered him. Kopf will probably be drafted before the season is over.

During the twenty-one years that Hans Wagner of Pittsburgh performed in the National League he had a total of just 100 home runs.

The shelving of the Sunday baseball bill at Albany dispels the last chance the International League had of operating next season. If the bill had become a law it is possible that the clubs would attempt to start the season, but with this possibility gone, the league will undoubtedly disband even before the date of the meeting here at the end of the month. The organization had permission to delay the sending out of contracts from March 1 to April 1, pending the outcome of the Sunday baseball movement.

When the International votes to disband it is likely that part of the territory now controlled by the various clubs will be taken up by new promoters, and some of the former International League cities will combine with several cities of the Eastern League of New England in forming a new circuit. Providence will be in the new circuit and possibly Jersey City.

FORDHAM WILL GO SOUTH.

Baseball Nine to Play Annapolis and Mount St. Joseph's.

The Fordham University baseball team will have a Southern trip this season. This was definitely announced at Fordham last night. Earlier in the year, because of the fact that Georgetown did not intend playing any home games, Joseph Kinsley, the Maroon baseball manager, thought that the trip would have to be abandoned. However, as one of the two contests arranged is with the Navy, and the other is with the Mt. St. Joseph's team of Baltimore, which is scheduled for a return game at Fordham, the Fordham management decided in favor of the annual trip.

The trip will advance the opening of the season several days. The first home game will be played with Columbia on April 10, in the initial tilt of a home-and-home series between the local rivals.

Faber Not to be Drafted.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Urban ("Red") Faber, pitcher, who played an important part in bringing the world's championship to Chicago's White Sox last year, is not to be drafted, according to information received by Manager Rowland. Faber's home district, Cascade, Iowa, has sent enough volunteers into the army to make the call on conscripted men unnecessary at present.

PLAN BIG HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Seven Cities May Have Teams in New Circuit.

The National Hockey League, with New York, Pittsburgh, and two Boston teams making up the circuit this Winter, has met with such success that the International Skating Union is making plans to enlarge the circuit, and next season will see an organization with New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, and possibly Chicago and New Haven in the race. Pittsburgh organized one of the best hockey sevens that has ever played in this country and next season it is expected that the other teams in the league will match the Smoketown stars in playing strength.

This year's race was a runaway affair for the Pittsburghers, while the Wanderers, which looked strong at the beginning of the season, was weakened toward the end by the loss of Hefferman, at cover point, just when that aggressive player was showing the great playing ability he displayed when he first appeared here two seasons ago.

The organization may be changed into a professional league, but this is not likely because many of the rinks about the circuit are not large enough to support teams which would carry a high salary list. The league this season was slow in getting under way, because of the lack of players. But players were more numerous than was expected and there were plenty of fast skaters to make up the various teams.

Not only will the National Hockey League branch out next season, but it is also expected that the Amateur Hockey League will resume operations under former conditions. Secretary R. L. Von Bernuth of the Amateur League stated yesterday that he believed that there would be five or six teams in the running next season. The New York Athletic Club, after a lapse of several seasons, will have a team, and the re-entrance of the Winged Foot will give the league the added interest that it has lacked during the last few years.

The Amateur League teams in this city lost many of their best players through enlistments and the draft, and when the season started it was impossible to get enough players together to start the league. However, the three teams which have recently organized, the Crescents, the Hockey Club, and the St. Nicholas Skating Club, were able to recruit enough players to end the season with spirited competition.

The Brooklyn Interscholastic Hockey League has developed a surprising number of fast young players, and next year these players will be available for the Amateur League teams. Hockey, like every other sport, has recovered from the first depression of the war, and the officials of the sport realize that there is a general demand for this sort of athletic amusement, so plans for next year's activity among the skaters are already under way.

AWARD SWIMMING EVENTS.

New York Gets Only Three A. A. U. Championship Races.

That increased interest is being shown in the sport of swimming in the West and Middle West was shown yesterday with the announcements of proposed awards of national indoor A. A. U. swimming championships, by Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary of the A. A. U. The awards give New York only three of the twenty-five titular events scheduled for men and women. Two of these are for women, the 220-yard swim and plunge for distance, and the other, the 100-yard junior championship swim, is for men. The women's events have been allotted to the New York Women's Swimming Association, and the 100-yard race for men to the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles are the cities chiefly favored. If the necessary interest can be aroused, it is not at all improbable the unawarded events will be turned over to local clubs. No dates for the meets have been set. The events must be all decided before April 30.

The awards follow:

Senior Events for Men.—50 yards, Chicago Athletic Association; 100 yards, Neptune Swimming Club, San Francisco; 220 yards, Los Angeles Athletic Association; 500 yards, Chicago Athletic Association; 200 yards, breast stroke, Chicago Athletic Association; 150 yards, back stroke, Detroit Athletic Club; fancy dive, Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago; plunge, Detroit Athletic Club; water polo, Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago; relay, 400 yards, Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago.

Senior Events for Women.—50 yards, California Swimming Club, San Francisco; 100 yards, Illinois Athletic Club; 220 yards, New York Women's Swimming Association; 500 yards, Detroit Athletic Club; 200 yards, breast stroke, not awarded; 150 yards, back stroke, California Swimming Club, San Francisco; fancy dive, Los Angeles Athletic Club; plunge, New York Women's Swimming Association; relay, 400 yards, not awarded; water polo, not awarded.

Junior Events for Men.—100 yards, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.; 500 yards, Los Angeles Athletic Club; 100 yards, breast stroke, California Swimming Club, San Francisco; 100 yards, back stroke, Pittsburgh Aquatic Club; fancy dive, Neptune Swimming Club, San Francisco.

YALE SWIMMERS TRIUMPH.

Defeat Columbia in Dual Meet by a Point Score of 45 to 8.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 5.—Yale easily defeated Columbia in a dual swimming meet tonight by a score of 45 to 8. The Blue won first place in every race. Captain Mayer's swimming, the fancy diving of Benjamin, and the distance plunging of Loeb, Yale's second string plunger, were the features of the meet. Yale entered only one swimmer in the 220-yard event.

Yale easily defeated Columbia at water polo by 30 to 3. The first half closed with the Elis leading at 10 to 1. Captain Peterson of the Yale team played a brilliant game, as did Vorys and Dexter. The summaries:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Mayer, Yale; second, Archbald, Yale; third, Mable, Columbia. Time—0:26 2-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Hincks, Yale; second, Wagner, Yale; third, Rogers, Columbia. Time—2:42 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Loeb, Yale, 60 feet; second, Boyce, Yale, 56 feet 6 inches; third, Pelichek, Columbia, 55 feet.

Fancy Diving.—Won by Benjamin, Yale, 95 points; second, McHenry, Yale, 91 points; third, Howard, Columbia, 61 points.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Mayer, Yale; second, Rogers, Columbia; third, Mable, Columbia. Time—1:03.

Team Relay Race.—Won by Yale; members of winning team, Peterman, Archbald, Hincks, and Mayer. Time—1:50.

WATER POLO.

Columbia.	Position.	Yale.
Hyde	C.	Vorys
Kennedy	F.	Howard
Brown	F.	Peterson
Steiner	F.	Dexter
Kunzel	B.	Reinhardt
Rosen	G.	Galt

Goals—Peterson,, (5,) Vorys. Goals from fouls—Rosen.

14 GAMES FOR WESLEYAN.

Middletown Baseball Nine to Have Busy Season.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 5.—The manager of the Wesleyan baseball team has issued a schedule of fourteen games, eight of which are to be played on Andrus Field. The schedule follows:

April 19, Hamilton at Middletown; April 20, Stevens at Middletown; April 23, Bowdoin at Middletown; April 27, Amherst at Middletown; May 1, West Virginia University at Middletown; May 7, Williams at Middletown; May 10, Union at Middletown; May 18, Amherst at Amherst; May 24, Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield; May 25, Williams at Williamstown; May 29, Dartmouth at Middletown; June 1, Stevens at Hoboken; June 15, Amherst at Middletown.

Lange Is Victor at Billiards.

John Lange defeated Jesse Jaeger by a score of 150 to 129 in the second match of the Metropolitan Class C, 18.2 billiard championship, at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night. The winner made an average of 3 15-45, while that for Jaeger was 2 39-45. Lange made a high run of 29.

HARVARD FAVORS BIG THREE MEET

Triangular Athletic Games with Yale and Princeton Indorsed by Crimson.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, March 5.—At the meeting of the Harvard Athletic Committee tonight Harvard went on record as favoring the proposed triangular track and field athletic meet with Yale and Princeton. It was announced that the games probably will be held May 18 at New Haven. The recently published baseball schedule for the Harvard-Yale-Princeton round robin series was accepted tentatively.

As Harvard's examinations will be held June 1, when the Crimson is scheduled to play at New Haven, it may be found advisable to ask Yale to come to Cambridge that day and transfer the game scheduled for Cambridge to New Haven.

It was decided that Harvard will send a few track athletes to the intercollegiate championship meet at Philadelphia, but the size of the team will not be determined until after the triangular meet with Yale and Princeton.

The question of adopting a strict R. O. T. C. rule governing the eligibility of Harvard athletes, was discussed, but no final action was taken, except to leave to the athletic Chairman to agree with Professor Corwin of Yale, and McClenahan of Princeton on individual cases.

The Harvard radio school henceforth will be allotted a portion of Soldiers Field for athletic sports, but its request that it have the exclusive use of the Weld Boat House was put up to the college trustees, who own and control the building.

Football was not discussed, but it is understood that the three deans will have a conference later in the month, when the advisability of plans for the Fall sport will be discussed.

COLUMBIA WINS AT SQUASH.

Defeats Crescent A. C. Team by a Score of 4 to 3.

Standing of the Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Harvard	4	1	.800
Columbia	4	2	.667
Princeton	2	3	.400
Crescent A. C.	2	4	.333
Yale	2	4	.333

Squash tennis players of the Columbia University Club nosed out a victory over the Crescent A. C. racquet wielders in a Metropolitan League Class B team match yesterday, by a score of 4 to 3. Several keenly-waged matches marked the struggle for supremacy and one verdict caused a ripple of surprise. This came when R. E. Wigham of the Columbia Club vanquished M. M. Sterling, one of the best of Crescent A. C. contenders in a sharply played three-game match. The score was 11—15, 18—17, 15—11. Another well-played match was that in which A. C. Scott of the Columbia Club defeated G. E. Cruse of the Crescent A. C. at 15—8, 15—17, 15—11.

The last match of the day was between R. L. Strebeigh of the Columbia Club and N. F. Torrance of the Crescents. Torrance put forth a fine game in his effort to secure the victory for the Brooklyn team and was not defeated in the first game until it had been carried to 18—17. In the second game he was an easier victim, Strebeigh triumphing at 15—9.

The summaries:

J. Dorg, Crescent A. C., defeated H. Kellock, Columbia Club, 11—15, 15—12, 15—12; A. C. Scott, Columbia Club, defeated G. E. Cruse, Crescent A. C., 15—8, 15—17, 15—11; R. E. Wigham, Columbia Club, defeated M. M. Sterling, Crescent A. C., 11—15, 18—17, 15—11; H. R. Burt, Columbia Club, defeated J. W. Ivins, Crescent A. C., 15—8, 15—9; Y. Pendas, Crescent A. C., defeated H. W. Warner, Columbia Club, 13—15, 15—11, 15—4; W. Bourk, Crescent A. C., defeated F. Chambers, Columbia Club, 15—8, 15—7; R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, 18—17, 15—9.

COLUMBIA FIVE IS BEATEN.

Yale Team Earns a 37 to 22 Victory Over Blue and White.

Standing of the Colleges.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pennsylvania	9	0	1.000
Princeton	6	2	.750
Cornell	4	3	.571
Yale	4	4	.500
Columbia	2	8	.200
Dartmouth	0	8	.000

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 5.—Yale tonight defeated Columbia at basket ball by 37 to 22. Both fives were slow in getting under way. The score was twice tied before Yale began the drive which resulted in victory. Yale led at the end of the first half by 18 to 7. Tonight's game settles Columbia in fifth place, and leaves Yale a chance for a place in the first division.

The lineup:

Yale, (37.)	Position.	Columbia, (22.)
Augur	R. F.	Horcasitas
Van Slyck	L. F.	Farer
R. Hamill	C.	Alexander
Stradella	R. G.	Weinstein
Danu	L. G.	Latour

Field goals—Yale: Augur, (6,) R. Hamill, (2,) Van Slyck, (6,) Stradella, (2;) Columbia: Latour, (4,) Alexander, Farer, Weinstein. Goals from foul—Van Slyck, (5,) Latour, (6,) Substitutions—Yale: K. Hamill for Danu; Columbia: Abeli for Horcasitas, Vollmers for Abell, Kendal] for Alexander, Horcasitas for Weinstein.

RICHMOND FIVE IN FRONT.

Staten Island Boys Defeat Newman Basket Ball Team, 21 to 11.

Staten Island Academy's basket ball quintet defeated the Newman School five yesterday afternoon on the Newman court at Hackensack, N. J., by a score of 21 to 11. The Staten Island boys completely outplayed the Hackensack quintet in the opening half, scoring 14 points to Newman's 1. In the second half the Newman players showed improvement, but were unable to overcome the Staten Island team's early advantage.

The lineup:

Staten Isl., (21.)	Position.	Newman, (11.)
Macrae	R. F.	Day
Bogert	L. F.	Boyle
Triest	C.	Bronson
Lindeman	R. G.	Betchel
McCreery	L. G.	Braniff

Field goals—Macrea, (2,) Triest, (3.) Lindeman, (4,) Day, (4,) Bronson. Foul goals—Macrea, (3,) Day. Referee—Mr. Edgar, Princeton. Time of halves—15 minutes.

Crescent Five to Play Yeomen.

The Crescent Athletic Club's basket ball quintet will engage the yoeman team of the United States Naval Headquarters in the New Moon gymnasium in Brooklyn this evening. This game will give the New Moon wearers a workout for their contest with the Fisk Redcap five of Chicopee Falls, Mass., which will be played Friday night.

HIGH RUN MADE BY WHITE.

New York Billiardist Clusters 75, but Is Beaten by Clarkson.

Standing of the Players.	W.	L.	H.R.	H. Av.
J. Heddon	3	1	74	14 6-21
C. Huston	3	1	74	12 12-24
E. Milburn	3	2	40	8 30-35
C. White	2	2	75	8 15-50
D. McAndless	2	2	49	9 12-21
A. Elmslie	1	3	38	7 34-38
T. Clarkson	1	4	53	8 4-37

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, March 5.—Charles White of Brooklyn set a new high run of 75 for the national amateur 18.2 balkline tournament this afternoon, but lost to T. Henry Clarkson of Boston by a score of 300 to 208. White made the cluster of 75 in the eighteenth inning, when the score was 125 to 65 against him.

The score:

Clarkson—0 13 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 35 3 10 17 18 6 15 1 10 0 21 14 3 0 16 0 1 0 15 2 53 19 1 0 12 3 4. Total—300. High run—53. Average—8 4-37.

White—1 0 0 1 0 27 5 6 0 3 0 12 8 0 0 1 1 75 0 1 22 6 0 0 4 5 2 0 1 0 2 10 13 0 2 0 0. Total—208. High run—75. Average—5 23-37.

Eugene Milburn of Memphis furnished the surprise of the tournament by defeating Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., in the evening match by a score of 300 to 242, in thirty-five innings. Milburn finished his string with a sensational run of 49. It was Heddon's first defeat and places him in a tie for first place with Huston of Detroit. The score:

Milburn—0 0 0 0 25 8 0 0 10 0 7 5 0 0 7 0 0 10 0 22 2 2 14 8 0 0 15 35 0 0 2 8 26 35 10 49. Total—300. High run—49. Average—8 30-35.

Heddon—0 9 2 1 3 2 3 0 12 2 0 0 0 0 18 2 0 5 0 1 0 52 25 0 20 36 1 10 3 9 0 14 0 12 0. Total—242. High run—52. Average—6 12-35.

CAMP DIX TO HAVE BOUTS.

Local Amateur Boxers Will Help Entertain Soldiers.

An amateur boxing tournament under the auspices of the Metropolitan A. A. U. will be held at Camp Dix tomorrow night. Nine bouts have been arranged, and some of the leading boxers of the district have entered. The boxers entered are:

Sam Nable, Clark House A. A.; A. Millstein, University Stttlement; D. Pomerantz, Rutgers Gym; J. Gold, Union Settlement; J. La Basso, Own Set A. C.; W. Christie, Dominican Lyceum; J. Goldeti, unattached; J. Mase, Union Settlement A. C.; A. Pallandina, unattached; J. Alter, Rutgers Gym; J. Mandarian, unattached; W. Murphy, East Side House; F. Reiner, Boys' Club; F. Zellner, University Settlement; T. McMahon, unattached.

LAST CHANCE FOR BOXERS.

Crescent A. C. Announces Final Amateur Tourney of Season.

Entries for the Crescent Athletic Club's next amateur boxing tournament, which will be held in the New Moon gymnasium March 13 and 15, will close on March 9. Before that time it is expected that many of the leading local amateur boxers will enter for the tournament. This is the final event of the season in which points will be scored for the New Moon organization's annual point trophy awarded each year to the club whose representatives score the greatest number of points in the tournaments conducted throughout the boxing season. The Union Settlement A. C. representatives are now leading in the score, with 10 points more than are credited to the boxers of the Bronxdale A. C., who are second.

The classes in which competition will be held are 110, 115, 125, and 135 pounds. The 110-pound division will be for novices who have never won a first prize in a local amateur boxing tournament.

ZBYSZKO MAY MEET LEWIS.

Heavyweight Wrestlers Appear Agreed as to Match.

Jack Curley, manager of Wladek Zbyszko, the wrestler, yesterday announced his willingness to match Zbyszko against Ed. "Strangler" Lewis, the Kentucky grappler. Lewis's manager, Billy Sandow, recently issued a defi to the wrestlers of the country on behalf of the Southerner, and particularly to Zbyszko. Sandow charged that the mat exponents were dodging the issue with Lewis, and were afraid of the Southerner's effective head lock.

Lewis and Zbyszko have been opponents in two matches locally, and each has registered a victory over the other. In their first meeting Lewis forced Zbyszko to quit with his head lock, and in the second meeting, when the Southerner's chief hold was prohibited, Zbyszko was victorious.

SHANNON LEADS ON LINKS.

Wins Pinehurst Qualifying Round with 160 for Two Days' Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 5.—R. C. Shannon 2d of Brockport, N. Y., who was tied with H. C. Fownes of Pittsburgh for second place at the conclusion of the first eighteen holes of the Spring tournament qualifying round at Pinehurst yesterday, played the championship course in 40-39 today and won the qualifying medal by a margin of five strokes. Shannon's winning total was 160 for the thirty-six holes.

Leslie Deane Pierce, who led the field yesterday with an 80 on the No. 1 course, took an 85 on No. 2 today, and H. C. Fownes also dropped back by taking a 87 on No. 1.

The summaries:

R. C. Shannon, 2d, Brockport, 81, 79—160; C. B. Fownes, Oakmont, 88, 82—165; L. D. Pierce, Ekwanok, 80, 85—165; F. H. Gates, Moore County, 81, 85—166; H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, 87, 81—168; T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, 84, 85—169; E. M. Taft, Woodland, 88, 82—170; Louis W. Hamilton, Garden City, 82, 89—171; C. C. Allen, Kenosha, 90, 82—172; John D. Chapman, Greenwich, 80, 93—173; C. L. Decker, Ekwanok, 85, 88—173; W. M. Allinger, Baltusrol, 86, 87—173; E. H. Wiswell, Montclair, 87, 86—173; S. M. Morgan, Altoona, 82, 92—174; W. E. Truesdell, Garden City, 88, 86—174; G. M. Howard, Halifax, 86, 88—174.

ARROW FORM-FIT COLLARS
ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE NECK AND SHOULDERS.

JERSEY LEGALIZES EIGHT-ROUND BOUTS

Governor Edge Signs Bill Allowing Limited Boxing Contests in State.

The bill introduced by Assemblyman Hurley of Jersey City, permitting boxing exhibitions in the State of New Jersey, was yesterday signed by Governor Edge and immediately became a law. This means that the ring sport can now be promoted in New Jersey without danger of civic or State molestation and those in favor of the sport are already making plans for conducting bouts under the new law. Governor Edge's action was more or less expected since the Hurley bill successfully found its way through both houses of the New Jersey Legislature. In fact there has been a growing sentiment in favor of boxing as it promises to be conducted under the Hurley law, and there was practically no opposition encountered in getting the bill to that stage where only the State's Chief Executive's signature was necessary to make it a law.

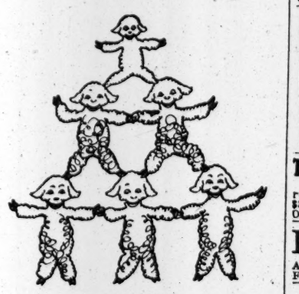
Under the new law local boxing enthusiasts are presented with an opportunity to witness contests within easy access of New York. Nearby Jersey clubs will be opened and the travel entailed will hardly amount to more than in going to Brooklyn clubs in the past. The local promoters, however, are not entirely welcome in New Jersey. The sport's advocates in the State across the Hudson are reported as one in the decision to keep the game among themselves.

The bill opens the way for any number of important bouts to be held in New Jersey which would ordinarily have gone to Philadelphia, Boston, or some of the other nearby cities where boxing is permitted. At the present time there are a number of first-class boxers in New York, and it is likely that the very near future will see these ring exponents in action near their old stamping ground.

The Hurley bill promises clean supervision of boxing if its rules and provisions are strictly adhered to, and for this reason local promoters and others identified with the sport who have watched with interest the progress of the New Jersey bill since its introduction, are confident that the game will enjoy a long life in the State. It is modeled in its most vital parts on the bill now before the Judiciary Committee of the New York Legislature, which was introduced by Assemblyman Marty McCue.

The bouts provided for in New Jersey are to be of eight rounds' duration and without decisions. The participants in the bouts will be compelled to wear gloves of at least eight ounces in weight and boxers must be given a thorough physical examination by a competent physician before being permitted to enter the ring. The law provides that bouts cannot be held in any place where liquor is sold, and this is looked upon as one of its most favorable features. Prospective promoters will be compelled to deposit a bond with the Boxing Commission before securing a license to conduct bouts, and this bond has been made large enough to keep out the unfavorable element. The Boxing Commission is to discharge the duties of the office without compensation.

No member of the commission has been appointed as yet, but it is rumored that Tom Cassidy, the Amateur Athletic Union commissioner for Jersey City, is a candidate for the office of Chairman of the commission. Cassidy is well fitted for the position because of his administrative work with the A. A. U.



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Orchestra of soloists. Sea water baths. 300 delightful rooms, all outside, with private bath. Private garage on the premises. Illustrated literature.
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HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Gulf-stream-tempered Climate.
No Slush No Dust No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments
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NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
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CHALFONTE
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THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
Ocean view. Capacity 300. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. $8.00 up daily, special weekly. Am. plan Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

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Atlantic City. Homelike; no advance in rates. Free sea water baths. Mrs. Gerson L. Kahn.

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Virginia Ave., nr. beach. Elevator, private baths, open surroundings; $2.50 up daily; $12.50 up weekly. Cap., 300. Booklet. W. B. COTTEN, Mgr.

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Hotel and Sanatorium.
NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.
THE MONTEREY.—A charming Winter house; running water in rooms; private baths; superior table. T. J. Kearns, Lakewood, N. J.
PALMER, Lakewood, N. J. Private Baths: Running water, moderate rates.

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WERNERSVILLE, PA.
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CHATHAM BARS INN
Chatham, Cape Cod
Excellent Golf Course on Hotel Property. Ocean Bathing. Sailing. Fishing. Motoring. Tennis. Detached Cottages with service from Inn.
Reservations now being made for season of 1918, beginning June 27th.
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Desirable modernly equipped and furnished non-housekeeping cottages to rent by the season; complete hotel service. 18-hole golf course; tennis courts; saddle horses; putting green; croquet grounds, etc. Pure spring water from the mountain tops; superior cuisine. For particulars Address: H. N. TOWNSLEY, Mgr.
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Asheville, North Carolina.
Now is the time to visit the glorious "Land of the Sky." Trains running as usual: 24 hours from New York.
Perfect Golf in A Perfect Climate
Write for Booklet "T." Make Reservation.
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how easy it is to reach Shanley's—which simplifies matters when out-of-town friends are coming in for a dinner party.
A dazzling array of cabaret top-liners in a twenty-act bill. Evenings, 7 to 1.
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NEW YORK'S FINEST DINNER
$1.25 Served 6 to 8:30. EIGHT GENEROUS COURSES Each Course Carefully Prepared with the Market's Best Grade Foods $1.25 Served 6 to 8:30.
ALSO A LA CARTE AND AFTER THEATRE SPECIALTIES.
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QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
30th Street and Broadway
Janssen wants to see you
EXCELLENT KITCHEN
TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC. DANCING AFTER 8 UNTIL CLOSING.

STRAND ROOF
B'way at 47th Street
No Admission Charge.
TABLE D'HOTE 5:30 to 9 P. M.
DINNER DE LUXE $1.25 Per Cover
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Near Fifth Ave.
Just off Fifth Avenue, on one of the city's quietest streets, and within five minutes' walk of 40 theatres and all the principal shops.
Newly Decorated and Completely Refurnished
Apartments of any number of rooms with one to three baths.
For permanent or transient occupancy.
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Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel. Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons
Room & Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day
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Special Rates Week, Season, or Year.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

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Fifth Avenue
CAFE LAFAYETTE
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THE TWO FRENCH HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS OF NEW YORK.

HOTEL ANSONIA
FIXED PRICE DINNER
$1.50 Per Cover
Served from 6 to 9 P. M.
SUNDAY
Home Dinner.
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Italian Dinner.
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Dancing During Dinner
73 St.—B'way—74 St.

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26 GRAMERCY PARK SOUTH
DAVID AND WILLIAM J. KNOTT, PROPRIETORS.
SPECIAL—Parlor, bedroom and bath, with meals for two, $40 week and up.
C. E. McGINN, Manager.
Facing only Private Park in N. Y.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE
LEXINGTON AVE. at 30TH ST.
Exclusively for Women
2 ROOMS and Private BATH WITH MEALS, $25 WEEKLY AND UP

Select Restaurants
Popular Prices
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Table d'Hote
6th Ave., bet. 49-50 Sts.
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Rooms, single or en suite, With private bath, $2 up.
Hotel Lenox 149 West 44th St.
Heart of shopping & theatrical district.
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Blossom Heath Inn
Merrick Road, Lynbrook, Long Island
OPEN ALL YEAR
Outdoor Skating
Under Direction of Harry & Joseph Sussking.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

MURRAY'S
42d St., Just West of Broadway.
Beautiful Roman Gardens.
Exquisite music; revolving dance floor. Old Dominion Beefsteak Dinner, $1.50. Luncheon, 70c; Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50. Service a la Carte.
PATRICK V. KYNE, Manager.

Parkside Hotel
31 West 71st Street.
1, 2, 3 and 4 Rooms, With Baths and Showers

R.E.DOWLING ASSAILS NEW YORK CITY RULE

Asks Legislators to Protect Realty Interests Here from Officials.

SAYS FAVORITISM IS SHOWN

Believes Municipal Trading Schemes Are Favored by Revolutionary Element Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Robert E. Dowling, President of the City Investing Company and frequently mentioned as a possible Tammany candidate for Mayor, made a frank appeal to the Republican Legislature today to protect the real estate interests of New York City from city officials. He was speaking at the hearing before the Senate Committee on Affairs of the City of New York on the Boylan bill, which would limit the real estate tax rate in New York City to $1.75 on $100 of assessed valuation.

"We look to the Legislature to protect us, not only against the pronounced tendency of New York City administrations to favor certain classes of residents at the expense of others, but against the almost revolutionary extension of governmental power in new directions such as the proposal for municipal trading that we hear so much of," said Mr. Dowling. "Some of the men who make these unjust demands on the city administration to get something for nothing are single taxers, but others who make them do not believe in property rights at all. They would take our property away from us if they could. That is why I for one believe in Senator Brown's pay-as-you-go policy. It should be put into the law."

"We have had too much of this browbeating of public officials by people in New York City who contribute little toward the city's life and of weak yielding on the part of those who hold the purse strings of the city and seem altogether oblivious of the fact that somewhere there is a limit to the city's capacity to provide. You've got to protect the City of New York against the people of the City of New York, or they will take it away from them—make a wreck of the finest thing ever conceived or built on the Western Hemisphere.

"I have heard all I want to hear about home rule. We had 130,000 Socialists voting down there last Fall. If we have got to protect the city against the revolutionary element in certain parts of the city. They want to take away personal propery. They do not believe in property anyhow. That is what they are after in their municipal trading schemes."

In discussing suggestions that personal property was too elusive to lend itself readily to any just and ample taxation, Mr. Dowling urged that provision be made for the registration of personal property in the city of New York.

"On Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Eighty-ninth Streets, are twenty private residences, each containing $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 of personalty, which does not pay one cent of tax. Yet it has the same protection as has the property owner on Third Avenue, who is taxed to his capacity. There are persons in New York City with $5,000,000 of personal property on which they never paid any tax anywhere. My conviction is that if you put the proposed tax of twenty-five cents per $100 on personal property, New York City will have so much money that real estate will not even have to pay the $1.75 per $100 proposed in this law, but will pay only $1.50 on an assessed valuation of $100."

Mr. Dowling explained that he did not intend to convey the impression that the city administration was dishonest.

"I do not think we have had dishonesty on any large scale in the city administration for the last forty years," he added.

Lawrence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board of New York City, held that the provisions of a small personal property tax had been proposed as a relief to real estate which could not safely be burdened further.

Edward P. Doyle, secretary of the real estate board, estimated that $230,000,000 could be raised under the plan proposed with real estate paying not more than $1.75 for each $100 of assessed valuation and personal property 25 cents per $100.

A. J. Pleydell of the Tax Reform Association and R. E. McGahen of the Citizens Union opposed the realty tax limitation because they thought that under it the city would face a shortage of revenues. Walter A. Lynch, representing the Private Bankers' Association of New York City, and F. E. Dunham, representing the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, urged that the Personal Tax bill be amended so as to make specific exemption for securities, deposits, and other personal property which now pays a direct tax. They were assured that such an amendment would be made.

Laces Continue to Improve.

With the manufacturing trades buying staple laces well, and the retailers taking them more freely than for some time, things are beginning to look up in that field. Two factors of the situation at the moment are regarded as encouraging. One is that "jobs" of laces have practically disappeared from the market, and that, partly as a result of their going and partly as a result of anticipation of needs in the near future, the retailers are cutting out most of their special sales of these goods.

Fewer "Consumer" Returns.

To the fact that there has been a distinct slump in the number of illegitimate returns of goods to retail stores, since the seriousness of the evil was made known to the public through the campaign instituted by the Commercial Economy Board, is attributed much of the improved business that is now being shown locally. It is said quite generally that, while gross business is not up to the 1917 mark as yet, net business is rapidly overcoming the deficit it shows. In some instances it is said already to have made up this deficit and to be showing some increase over last year.

WASH DRESSES
Styled to the Minute
$3.50 up
I. & L. CHAUSER
45 West 27th St. N. Y.

Universal Trading Co.
MILITARY SUPPLIES
220 4th Avenue.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Rates Advance April 1st
We Adjust Claims Immediately
Dealers' Accounts Solicited.
McCLOUD & CO.
59 Pearl St., N. Y. Phone Bread 7465.

UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO.
JACOB ROSENTHAL
100 Fifth Ave., New York

BEST BY TEST
S. & CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO., INC.
436-438 W. 37th St., N. Y.
Phone 2230 2231 Bryant.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted. — Suits, coats, dresses, better grade; cash. Telephone Madison Square 7074.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 4343.

APPAREL Wanted.—High-grade suits, coats, dresses for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

BROADCLOTH, Kerseys, Silvertones Wanted. —All styles; will pay cash. Gramercy 5941.

BUNTING Wanted.—Cotton, 100,000 yards, red, white, and blue; bulldog or invincible brand preferred. Stuyvesant 2770.

BURELLA Wanted.—Buckley Cohen's, khaki color. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d St.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Tan, Pekin, rose, gray; also Whitman's poplin, 767. Chelsea 5423.

CARACUL plushes, matalamb, and astrakhan wanted for spot cash; advise quantity and price. S 6 Times.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White; large quantity; cash. Mirsky & Lewis. Spring 6882.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Cash for immediate delivery of coats and suits; also looking at Winter coats. Call 8 to 10 A. M. all week, 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at plush and cloth coats; will also place stock orders on good numbers. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St.

COATS Wanted.—1,000 infants', children's, and junior coats wanted. Telephone Farragut 596.

CORDUROYS, WOOLENS, SILKS, COTTON Wanted.—Pay high prices. Marks, 80 5th Ave. Chelsea 9192.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—White, narrow or wide; large quantity; cash. Mirsky & Lewis. Spring 6882.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Genuine Whittman's soisette; spot cash. Chelsea 2674.

COTTON SERGE Wanted.—All cotton, any width, quantity. Spring 9831.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at foulard, georgette and crepe de Chine; also linen, gingham and voile dresses of better grade. Call all week, 127 Madison Av., 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing immediate orders on gingham dresses; will furnish material. Call with samples. 4th floor, 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on misses' wash dresses; your material. Call between 12 and 2 or after 4. Room 507, 11 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; silk and gingham, better kind; show samples after 10 all week. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders for pretty wash gingham; net dresses. Call with samples, 11th floor, 54 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at cotton dresses of the better kind. Apply all week, Majestic Dress Co., 120 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs of the better kind, for cash, any quantity. 9 West 25th St., Room 811. Farragut 9174.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for jobs of all kinds silk dresses. Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 4th Av.

DUVETYN Wanted.—Forstman & Hoffman 8285; all shades. Revere Co., 105 East 29th St.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Colors 526, 674. 8371 Murray Hill.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—Kit coney or similar; cash if cheap; quantity wanted. M. Feynman, 19 West 21st St.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Imported flesh, large quantity. Export Sales Co., Gramercy 4190.

GINGHAMS Wanted. — Open to buy any quantity of 32-inch gingham for spot cash. M. Kabat & Son, 307 Canal St., New York City.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—In plaids and checks; will pay cash. Hyman & Wasserman, 36 East 20th.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Plaids. R. & R. Handkerchief Co., 594 Broadway. Franklin 2360.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Plaids and checks, for cash. Essanay Dress, 104 West 17th St.

JERSEY Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces of wool jersey at a price; will pay cash. International Apparel Co., R. Rabinowitz, 37 West 28th.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces at a price; all colors; suitable for dresses. Harry A. Roman, 11 West 32d. Madison Square 6719.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th.

MACHINES Wanted.—25 Singer, 44-13 or 95-1, machine and table complete, and one Union button sewer; must be cheap. Write Room 1140, Martinique Hotel.

MATALAMB Wanted.—Open to buy Dobson's matalamb. Phone Chelsea 7845.

ORGANDIES Wanted.—Open for large and small lots of low end organdies and voiles; submit samples and quote best net cash price. S 14 Times.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Open for quantity in odd shades. Phone Madison Square 9870.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Heavy weight, velours preferred; pay spot cash. Columbus 4544.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples; will pay cash. Store, 41 West 25th St.

POM POM Wanted.—Velour and poplins, for cash. Gramercy 1074.

POPLINS Wanted.—Black and navy American, or similar quality. Gottlieb & Lai-kind, 38 West 21st St.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, Pekin, velours, light gray 0360, or Stevens 4281. Farragut 2980.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, in black. Wolfson Manufacturing Co., 127 Madison Av.

SATEENS Wanted.—Must be below market price; will pay cash. Canal 1768.

SERGES Wanted.—Large woolen jobber desires quantity for cash; 9058, $2.02½ net; 104, $2 net; 7008, $1.90 net. S 24 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—100 pieces, good quality men's wear serge; submit swatches and lowest price for cash. R 198 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Poirets, tricotines, J. Helt & Sons, 90 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—90810, 0937, 0936, 11433, 9, 7120. Kolker, Gramercy 1529.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 11433, 809; will pay cash. Gramercy 326. 29 West 21st St.

SERGE Wanted.—0936, Navy American. B. Lasker, 126 West 26th St.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 5429B, 7120, 11433; spot cash. Chelsea 9745.

SILKS Wanted.—Fancy silks for linings, in foulards, pussy willow, and brocade, or similar fabrics, and good prints. Greeley 5290.

SILKS Wanted.—Peau de cygnes, taffetas, plain and fancy and yarn dyed satins, at a price for cash. 21 East 32d St.

SILKS Wanted.—Stripes, plaids; also neckwear goods, any pattern and quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 14 East 23d.

SILKS, POPLINS Wanted.—Strips Susquehanna or similar. United Skirt Co., 12 West 21st.

SILK LININGS Wanted.—Fancy; price must be cheap. D. Freid, 106 West 27th.

SILK SHIRTS Wanted.—Good quality, cheap. Write Lazarus, 1,509 Lincoln Place, Bklyn.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay best market price; Spring shades; quantity. Telephone 2137 Greeley.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonard 902, all colors, $3.50 net cash. Farragut 2616.

SPRING SUITS and Coats Wanted.—For immediate delivery; bring samples. Meyer & Bernheimer, entrance 24 West 35th St., New York City.

SUITS, Ginghams, Wash Dresses Wanted.—Jobber looking at; call all day. W. Stecker, 1,178 Broadway. Phone Madison Square 8864.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy suits; also buy your stock. 148 Madison Av., 3d floor.

SUITS Wanted.—1,000 cash; bring samples and stock lists. 40 West 27th St., 6th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Open for quantity better grade. 7th floor, 8 West 32d St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders. 40 West 27th St., sixth floor.

TAFFETAS, Gingham Checks, and Plaids Wanted.—Large quantity for cash; also open for quantity all-wool serge. Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Can use quantity in copen and green, 95c to $1. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st St.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Plain and changeable, for spot cash. 5-7 East 16th, eleventh floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—All changeable; quantities for cash. Phone Bushwick 3410.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Navy and colored; open to buy. S. Simon, 125 West 27th St.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

TRICOTINE Wanted. — Will exchange gray and navy tricoline for navy and tan. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield's 4718 or similar quality, all shades. Madison Square 8475.

TWEED MIXTURES Wanted.—Heavy crash linen at a price. Greeley 498.

VELOURS DU NORD Wanted.—56-inch on frames, Salt's or rusch; quantity for cash. R 106 Times.

VELOURS Wanted.—Fall shades, for cash. Benjamin Levy, 22 West 32d.

VELOUR Wanted.—Taupe. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th St.

WASH SKIRTS Wanted.—From New York and Philadelphia manufacturers. Syndicate Trading Company, 230 5th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG.—06077-977, four pieces at $2.50 net. Garfield's 4530 color 442 Pekin; two pieces tricotine, $2.75 net; please wire. The John Anisfield Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

BROADCLOTH.—Velours and peirot twills for sale. Madison Square 8484.

BUTTONS.—Big stock to close, coat, celluloid ivory composition, covered, all colors and sizes. Store, 121 St. Mark's Place.

BUTTONS.—Large quantity of ivory and pearl to close out. A. Grauer, 43 West 27th St. 5066 Farragut.

CHECKS. — 41-inch part worsted shepherd checks, 250 pieces. George Itzkowitz, 319 Church St. Franklin 920.

CHECKS.—W. & L. 677, all colors, Weinberg 1728, all colors; Byran 9000, black and white. Farragut 2980.

CHEVIOTS.—100 pieces ¾, also heavy velours, plushes, broadcloth, cheap. Farragut 9810.

COATS.—We wish to announce our complete 1918 Fall line of silk plush, cotton plush, and velour coats is ready for inspection. Ben Shapiro, 27 West 20th St. Chelsea 9770.

COATS.—Jobbers only; novelty coats of velours and Delhi, immediate delivery; see our new sleeveless corduroy sport coats. Greenberg & Frechtman Co., 36 East 9th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Good selling numbers on the racks in all wool jerseys, poplins, serges, and velours. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 109 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Few hundred select garments; very reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. H. Hollander, 28 W. 25th.

COATS.—Fall line, 1918, for jobbing trade, ready for inspection. I. Zelikow & Son, 19-21 West 24th St.

COATS.—Infants' and children's, 2 to 6, white and colored, to close out. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st St.

COATS.—Wonderful values in better grade coats in stock, popular priced. I. Novick & Co., 45 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES.—Spring, high grade; $20,000 stock cheap. F. Hutner & Co., 36 West 25th St.

COATS.—Several hundred for immediate delivery; special values $10 sellers. Freed Cloak Co., 36 West 20th St.

COATS, Suits.—Snappy Spring styles, extraordinary values. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS, popular priced, for immediate delivery. Wolf & Mosheim, 12 West 32d St.

COATS.—5,000 coats on racks for immediate delivery; also job of sport coats. Louis Magidoff, 40 West 22d.

COATS.—Infants' and children's, 2 to 6, and colored, to close out. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st St.

COATS.—Sport, 300 all-wool, to close out very cheap. 15 East 26th, Room 2001. Mad. Sq. 1819.

COATS for immediate delivery; $6.75 up. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

COATS, $6 up; suits, $8.75 up; immediate delivery. Schoen Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Stouts and automobile coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—2,000 Spring coats at reasonable prices. A. La Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Closing out Fall coats of the better kind, cheap. I. Novick, 45 West 27th St.

COATS, Spring, and Suits, for immediate delivery; also jobs. Weksler, 279 5th Av.

COATS, SUITS.—$9.75, $20; immediate delivery; also jobs. Smith Co., 30 West 32d.

COATS for immediate delivery in every description. M. Morowitz, 1,181 Broadway.

COATS. — Flappers for hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COTTON CREPE.—32-inch, striped only; under market. Madison Square 7254.

CREPE DE CHINE, dyed or in the raw; georgette of the better kind; direct from the mills. E. S. Silwood, 17 Madison Av. Madison Square 5945.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DELHI.—Will exchange any color for gray. I. Arbus & Sons, 158 West 27th.

DRESSES.—High grade models in wool jerseys, serge, and silk dresses; big values; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress and Costume Mfg. Co., 56 West 35th. Greeley 5995.

DRESSES.—Several hundred; best assortment; stylish models in silk; prices $5.50 up; also jobs for immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d.

DRESSES.—500 silk and jersey; immediate delivery; also 100 serge dresses to close, bargain. Cashman & Wolfenson, 110 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—1,000 up-to-date models for immediate delivery at a reduction; also jobs and samples. Franco-American Dress Co., 56 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey on the rack; 3,000 silk dress, $5.75-$12.50; immediate delivery. Gross-Llebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, silk gingham, serge; wonderful values; immediate shipment. Kleva Klad, 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Appelbaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—French serge, 100 of the better kind to close out, $6.75 up. Boulevard Dress Co., 64 University Place.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, crepes, taffetas; immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES. — Serges, silks; snappy styles; sacrifice to clear racks. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, silks, serges, ginghams of better grade. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 140 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Several hundred beautiful serge dresses to close. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—(500) Serges, Jerseys, taffetas, to close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES (gingham) for immediate delivery, $2.75 up. Queen, 140 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Uptown showroom, Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

F. & H. TRICOTINE and Duvet de Laine.—Greeley 876.

GINGHAMS.—Spot, good value. Barclay 5651.

JERSEYS.—Best quality; 500 yards; all shades; to close. Orchard 2749.

KHAKI CLOTH.—50-50, good for boys' suits; cheap. Telephone Greeley 5121.

LACES.—450 boxes in assortment of English, torchons, dais, and fancy cotton laces. Goldwater Bros., 12 West 21st St.

LINEN.—Ramie, 36 inches; rose, green, and leather; under market. Madison Square 7234.

MACKINAWS.—American Woolen Co. mackinaws and overcoatings. M. Well, 404 4th Av. Madison Square 4620.

MACKINAWS.—Americans, also ¾ McKenney's overcoatings and others. Syrkin, Stuyvesant 4007.

PANAMAS.—Will sell cheap 228, 227, 7502, 6802, 4945. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2180.

PANAMAS, SERGES.—B. & W. checks; immediate delivery. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS.—Linens, silk, satins, pongees, velvets, and assortment of laces to close out. 101 Greene St., 4th floor.

PILE FABRICS.—Coating and trimmings, cotton plushes and silk plushes. R 140 Times.

POIRET TWILLS, poplins, Garfield 519, black, navy, rookie, gray, Columbus 4544.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—227, 228, 230, 8,158. Israel Cummings & Bros., 28 West 25th St. Farragut 5390.

POPLINS.—Black, navy, K544, 11050, 13046, 0360; Burella 06057. Gramercy 1807.

POPLIN—90810 navy, 503 Cornland, 0360 in high shades. Brodie, Gramercy 1808.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

POPLINS.—8158 Amoskeag, navy. Madison Square 1508.

RADIUM TAFFETA.—40-in., all colors, $1.35; immediate deliv. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—C. S. G., P. G. L., S. B. G. L., 528, 707, 781, 104, 1305, 4040, 6301, 4409, 5429B, 11433, 7120 broadcloth, velours and kerseys. Shamberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av.

SERGES, — Juilliard's navies, 4069, 54221, 5428B, Gera., high colors, 10328, navies 10433, tan, coverts, and other grades of French serges. Madison Square 1755.

SERGES.—Dunmere, 12 pieces, 0422 blue, $2.27½; Whitman 99, 5 pieces, $2.05; American velour 0359, pekin, at $2.55 yard; net cash. Orchard 8245.

SERGES.—104, 99, 9056, 6120, 11433, 5428B, SBGL, CSG, 1210 blk. and wh. checks. Chas. Globus, 830 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 488.

SERGES.—60 pieces 2492 Fantolite, 54 inches, all wool; single warp, $1.17½. The Lester Company, 216 Greene St. Spring 5307.

SERGE.—Newport 801, $2.17½; Garfield 519, $2.20; Amoskeag 314, $1.05; all navy. Phone 6755 Greeley. Ask for Mr. Deffas.

SERGES.—Pacific cotton warps in 40, 50, 56 inches; tan, Copenhagen, taupe, and other shades. Z 272 Times Annex.

SERGES.—11433, 519, 5429B, 7120, 57, C. F. L. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 5390.

SERGES.—106 Whitman, 7512 Amoskeag, 9056 Cleveland, 787 Gera. Telephone 6580 Stuyvesant.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L. and cotton serges, all colors below market. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SERGES.—We have quantity of 9288 and 5428B. M. Garfinkel, 102 Greene. Spring 270.

SERGES—5428B, 6234, 0936, 104; poplins, 767, 774, and Dobson's. Gramercy 3496.

SHIRTS.—Chambray, Amoskeag, Arista, Blue Bell, Sateen Shirts, full cut; quantities for immediate delivery; below market quotations. P 262 Times Downtown.

SILKS. — 40-inch heavyweight poplins for cloak and suit trades; all shades; very low prices. Zimbler & Tonner, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 9417.

SILK.—Japanese silk, Shantung, 40-yard pieces, copen, rose, green, rookie, cream, white, purple. Greeley 876.

SILK SKIRTS.—Striped and plain taffeta, $2.25 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILK POPLINS.—40-inch, $1.55; all colors; immediate del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles, to close; woolens. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—500 job serges, mixtures. Excelsior, 152 West 34th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Immediate delivery, snappy styles, all shades, at reduction prices. D. Gutman Co., 45 West 24th St.

SUITS, COATS.—None better made; styles, materials, and prices convincing; profit makers. Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 West 35th.

SUITS.—We have serge and poplin suits in all colors for immediate delivery. J. & M. Yellin, 136 West 21st St.

SUITS.—$6.00 to $22.50, all shades; also silk suits; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—300 high-class suits close out. Manufacturing Clearing House, 1,176 Broadway.

SUITS of American Woolen Co. poplin, smart styles, $9.85. Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

SUITS for immediate delivery; $6.75 up. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

SUITS.—Taffeta silk suits for immediate delivery. Tip-Top, 134 West 37th.

TAFFETA.—D. G. Perry, navy and black; also silk and cotton poplin, 40-inch width. Farragut 4072. 45 West 25th St.

TAFFETAS.—All colors; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty, 244 5th Av. 1503 Madison Square.

TAFFETAS.—All grades, all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

TRICOTINE.—5889, botany, all colors; also serges and poplins. I. J. Rifkin, 1,150 Broadway. Madison Square 640.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield and botany, tan, navy, and black. Goldman Co., Farragut 5759.

TRICOTINE.—Botany 5889, all high shades, for sale. Telephone Madison Square 4761.

VELOURS.—American 544, black, 10 pieces; 11050 navy, 10 pieces; 13009 brown, 10 pieces; 544 grenig, 5 pieces; 13009 green, 5 pieces; equal assortment at $3.25. Stuyvesant 3357.

VELOURS.—American 544, black, 10 pieces; 11050, 10 green, 10 brown, 5 navy, at $3.25; equal assortment. Stuyvesant 3357.

VELOUR.—Poiret twill, poplins, in high colors, for sale or exchange. Ginsburg & Charlop Bros., 151 West 26th.

VELOURS.—High shades, all colors; serges. Madison Square 7477.

VELOURS.—American 0360, all shades. Call Stuyvesant 1731.

VIGERAUX—Botany 11808, 2005; or will exchange for 2003. Farragut 438.

VOILES.—Embroidered for dresses, 500 pieces, at half price. D 232 Times Downtown.

WASH SATINS.—Ivory, flesh, $1.15; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 6380.

WOOLENS.—F. & H., Duvet de Laine, all colors, 315; American poplins, high colors, $2.60—5158; 50 pieces navy poplin, $2.15. Carity, 1350 Gramercy.

WOOL JERSEY.—Old rose and mouse color. Phone Madison Square 76.

YARNS.—Woolen knitting yarns, khaki, gray, blue, and heather; ask us to quote prices; immediate delivery. Grant S. Kelley, 354 4th Av. Tel. 5525 Madison Square.

YARNS. — Hand knitting; sweaters, socks; immediate delivery. Mithell, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

YARNS. — Woolen knitting yarns, khaki, gray; prompt delivery; various qualities. Becker, Madison Square 9380.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS and sub-manufacturers with large plants for popular-priced silk waists; steady work to right party. Kayanee Waist Co., 20 West 33d St.

CONTRACTORS, for very fine cotton black and white net dresses; must furnish own styles and materials. Apply 11th floor, 33 East 33d.

Help Wanted.

BOY wanted by importer to make himself generally useful. Write fully, Z 277 Times Annex.

READY-TO-WEAR buyer and manager wanted for store handling medium-priced merchandise; one with experience in merchandising own stocks and capable of running department; good opportunity assured for live, energetic man; write, stating experience, salary expected, and further details, to R. Topkis Sons, Wilmington, Del., by letter only.

SALESMAN to call on resident buyers with popular-priced line of dresses; commission basis. Pyramid Dress, 32 East 31st St.

SALESMAN wanted; an excellent opportunity for man with knowledge of fine writing papers; state salary. S 9 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

Help Wanted.

SALES PROMOTION MAN wanted by company marketing musical merchandise; no interviews unless experienced; references fully submitted; salary $35. S 17 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON TYPIST for Christian firm; self-reliant and conscientious worker; competence and initiative essential; permanent position; salary $15; give age, length and kind of experience. S 8 Times.

Situations Wanted.

MANAGER JAP SILK DEPARTMENT.—Thoroughly experienced in buying and marketing; wish to connect only with concern large enough to supply ample capital and who would place enough confidence in man to allow him absolutely free sway, with no strings attached; gilt-edged references. L 340 Times Downtown.

PIECE GOODS Manufacturers Attention!—Salesman desires connection with house that caters to cloak and suit trade. L 57 Times.

SALESMAN wants line ladies' silk underwear for jobbing trade. B. B., 118 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....6 per cent. for the best names.
Monday.....6 " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Whole Trade Is Prospering.

The vogue for elaborate trimmings on women's hats which has developed during the last few weeks has resulted, it is said, in the most general prosperity in every branch of the millinery trade that has been experienced in recent years. "Other seasons some one or some few branches of the industry have had things pretty much their own way," said a prominent authority in this city yesterday. "But, this year, practically every branch of the industry is prospering. It's a peculiar thing, too, that each man in the trade will say 'business is not good generally, but we are doing exceptionally well.' He doesn't seem to realize that the other fellow is doing just about as well as he is."

***

Holding Up Trade?

Reports have reached the shoe market in this city that several New England manufacturers are offering shoes at prices considerably under those at which the original offerings were made. Authorities here believe that this can only result in holding up trade to a greater or less degree. Jobbers, with orders on hand for which they paid the higher prices, will not be inclined to place additional business with the possibility of further reductions in shoe prices until they are actually in need of supplies. And, under present conditions, it is held to be highly improbable that any further reductions will be possible.

***

Something New in Turbans.

Something new in the way of Spring hats is now being seen in local millinery circles in the form of a long, high turban effect with cuff sides. The crown is slashed through the centre and filled in with burnt ostrich, which gives it a soft, "dressy" effect. This shape is seen in rough straws, as well as in Milan and lisère. Another new model seen here is a cushion-brimmed hat of rough straw. It is seen in practically all the leading shapes and is trimmed with wide, or polka-dotted foulard. It silk, satin, or polka dotted foulard. It is designed for either "tailored" or sports wear.

***

Features in Retail Business.

While fancy merchandise and that which is considered more or less in the luxury class is selling, it is being bought chiefly, it is reported, by those department stores located in large manufacturing centres. Where Government work is being done and high wages are being paid, the people seem to be very much inclined to buy the more expensive things which they probably have never before been able to afford. In other sections, however, the fancy goods are said to be more or less neglected. But plain staple lines have increased in demand in these localities, and those merchants who were farsighted enough to be prepared for the shift in buying have consequently managed to keep their volume well up and, in some cases, over last year's records.

***

More Cotton Hose Wanted.

Whether it is due to the great scarcity of what used to be "popular-priced" silk hose for women, or whether it is due to motives of economy on the part of the ultimate purchaser, a very strong wholesale demand for women's cotton hose has been in evidence here in the last few days. The great bulk of this business is duplicate and while some of it is thought to be due to anticipation of increased retail demands in the next several months, it is also thought to show that consumer buying on this class of merchandise has taken a spurt with the coming of more seasonable weather. This kind of goods is scarce generally, and in certain quarters an especial shortage of "out" sizes for stout women is reported. A prominent selling agent says, however, that his mills could right now handle orders for at least 10,000 dozen.

***

Gray Goods Sales Smaller.

Sales were not so large in the local gray goods market yesterday as they might have been, in view of the active inquiry, but this was due very largely to the unwillingness of many sellers to trade. This was truer of printcloths than of sheetings, as some makers of the latter goods sold long contracts at nice prices. For shipment from July to January next, 15¾ cents was paid for 4.70 sheetings, while 56-60, four-yard sheetings brought 18½ cents for August-September deliveries. Among the sales of printcloths were 38½-inch 64-60s at 15 cents for shipments running into May. This construction now appears to be pretty well cleaned up at that price for any delivery, and practically everybody is asking 15¾ cents. Similar deliveries of 39-inch 50-44s were sold at 13 cents. Seventeen cents is now being asked generally for 39-inch 68-72s. Printcloth prices closed this way:

38-inch, 80-80s	20c	38½-inch, 64-60s	15½c
39-inch, 72-76s	18½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	14¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	17c	38½-inch, 60-52s	13¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	13c	38½-inch, 60-48s	13¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	15½c	27-inch, 64-60s	11¼c

*Asked.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Oelbaum & Davidson, manufacturers of work shirts, have taken Abram Bauer into the business. The new firm will be known as Oelbaum Brothers & Bauer, and will be located at 373 and 375 Broadway.

Frank N. Stanley, who for sixteen years was the Southern and Pacific Coast representative of Robbins & Brokosch, makers of leather goods, has gone into business for himself under the trade style of the General Leather Goods Company, 1,170 Broadway.

Continental Silk Mills
"Crepe Juliette"
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE
A *Georgette* of highest quality. Best for *Dresses* or *Waists.*
It wears and washes wonderfully. Dainty yet durable. Ask for it by name.
NONE BETTER MADE IN AMERICA
CONTINENTAL SILK MILLS, Sole Manufacturers
95 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
Retailed by STERN BROTHERS, West 42d St. (between 5th and 6th Aves.) West 43d St.

MILTEX
CLOAKS AND SUITS
ON THE RACKS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN
FISHER-KENNEDY TWEEDS AND JERSEYS
MILTEX CLOAK & SUIT CO., Inc.,
22-24-26 West 32d St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. W. Stone, gloves, hosiery, underwear, knit goods, umbrellas, ribbons; 2 West 37th.

BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst Co.; J. H. Wills, ladies', children's Fall coats; Room 503, 1,170 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Cohen Sample Store; E. Cohen, R. Hecht, coats, suits, dresses, waists; Room 601, 39 West 32d.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. Goldsmith, boys' serge suits; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Coplan Bros.; S. Markel, hats; Broadway Central.

BALTIMORE—Mendel Bros.; W. Bernstein, manufacturers' waists, dresses, kimonos, dressing sacques; Breslin.

BALTIMORE — Goldenberg Brothers; M. Schneeberger, jewelry, leather goods; Longacre.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. P. Whitmore, laces, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Carter, Webster & Co.; G. Sauer, working shirts, overalls, sweaters; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss C. Orem, dress trimmings; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, muslin underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Cohn's Sample Shop; E. Cohn, ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong-Cator Co.; N. P. Whitmore, boys' wash suits; 1,170 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. M. Bernstein & Co.; M. M. Bernstein, tie silks; 440 4th Av.; Hermitage.

BALTIMORE—Tie Rub; Miss H. Sloman, women's, children's wear; 53 W. 14th.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. L. Morgan Co.; H. L. Rigg, piece goods, blankets; Grand.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Murphy, misses' suits; Miss Fitzgerald, women's petticoats, basement buyers; Mr. Winchester, waists, sweaters; Mr. Riordan, kimonos, negligees; Mr. Quinn, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Dutch, coats, suits; Miss Lynch, petticoats; Mr. Rafeld, juni

SHOWS $1,318,714 SPENT FOR MITCHEL

Report of William Harmon Black on Fusion Campaign Fund Sent to Albany.

MANY REFORMS FAVORED

Assistant District Attorney Says Committee "Used Subterfuges to Hide Activities."

District Attorney Swann forwarded yesterday to Albany the report of Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black, summarizing the results of the latter's investigation of the Fusion campaign fund. In this report, Mr. Black not only sets forth the receipts and the expenditures of all the committees which were engaged in assisting the cause of John Purroy Mitchel for re-election at the last mayoralty contest, but he also assails what he considers the "lavish" methods by which the committees pursued their work, with "little regard for money" and with a system of checking up expenditures that "was as full of holes as a sieve."

Mr. Black says in his report that William Hamlin Childs was the real boss of the Fusion campaign, and that numerous committees were formed which overlapped one another in a duplication of functions and expended funds on a reckless scale. The total receipts from all sources toward the election of Mr. Mitchel aggregated, according to Mr. Black's report, $1,345,-159.97, and the total expenditures to $1,318,714.34. The itemized list of receipts and expenditures by committees, as presented in the reports, follows:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Fusion Committee of 1917	$589,912.84	$575,495.16
Publicity Committee	415,165.28	415,165.28
City Democracy	157,157.87	156,415.08
Mayor's Personal Committee	59,719.00	54,702.16
Public Welfare Committee	57,664.41	57,590.64
Public Education Committee	30,875.00	30,328.54
Women's Committee of 100	13,255.85	12,419.31
Mitchel League of Greater New York	14,850.00	16,598.20
Total	$1,345,159.97	$1,318,714.34

These figures do not include, according to Mr. Black, any disbursements for the election of other candidates on the Fusion ticket in addition to Mr. Mitchel. According to Mr. Black's report, the Fusion Campaign Committee engaged in all kinds of subterfuges to conceal its activities, accepting in violation of the law contributions from at least eight corporations, the names of which were as follows: Coleman Brothers, theatre business, $50; Brown Company, real estate, $10; H. Milgrim & Brothers, ladies' tailors, $25; Hewlett, Robin & Co., millinery, $100; Hunt Land Corporation, real estate, $5; Lewis & Conger, housefurnishings, $50; Strong, Hoyt & Co., woolens, $100, and T. Kirkpatrick & Co., jewelers, $50.

Despite the trivial character of these contributions and the comparative unimportance of the contributors, Mr. Black contends that the acceptance of such contributions from such concerns constituted in each case a distinct violation of the law.

Speaking of the publicity service, he says that "iron workers, plumbers, and others" served as camouflage for the payments of different sorts of political work. Describing alleged primary frauds and charging that Fusion funds were used to bail out offenders, Mr. Black says:

"During the primary election of the Republican Party, in which Mayor Mitchel and William M. Bennett were seeking the nomination of Mayor, frauds were committed by a number of Election Inspectors and Captains who were arrested and indicted. Subsequently some of them were convicted, and others pleaded guilty.

According to Mr. Black, the Fusion Committee kept no books, which added to the difficulty of auditing its account. He stated that many Treasurers of committees and others had admitted that they spent large sums paid them for campaign expenses in many directions not connected with the immediate campaign, "some betting on the races and others buying cigars and drinks for voters." He declares that expensive furniture bought with Fusion funds was in some instances broken up for firewood. He says that thousands of dollars were included in items for "postage."

"The system of checking up these expenditures," Mr. Black states, "was as full of holes as a sieve. Employes of the committee asked for stamps in large quantities, and the stamps were delivered without inquiry."

At the close of his report Mr. Black sets forth some general recommendations as to the future conduct of campaign committees — recommendations which he declared should be enforced by legislative action. He says:

"All political campaign committees should be compelled to publish a list of all receipts and disbursements in a local paper three days before election, and the cost of such publication to be considered as legitimate election campaign expenses, or to file such itemized reports in the office of the County Clerk, the Board of Elections, and the office of the Secretary of State. The name and address of every contributor and receiver of money for campaign purposes should be stated.

"Newspapers should not be allowed to charge higher for campaign advertising than for comercial advertising.

"There should be no editorial comment in any edition in which any advertisement of candidate or party appears.

"All primaries and elections should be financed by the State.

"No employee of newspapers should receive any remuneration from any candidate or committee or party.

"An election law should be amended so as to provide that every speaker who has been paid or who expects to demand or receive compensation should be required to announce to his audience that he is being paid, the amount of his compensation, and by whom paid."

PAPER PRICE TEMPORARY.

Chairman Colver Explains Government's Policy at News Print Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At today's session of the Federal Trade Commission's news print inquiry, Chairman Colver indicated that the price to be set for April 1 would represent a fair figure for that date only and would not be anticipatory of future conditions.

The inquiry turned again to the production cost of pulp wood. Walter Meigs, a New York pulp wood operator, called by the manufacturers, testified to soaring costs for all operations necessary in fitting the product for market.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair, continued warm Wed. Thurs., fair.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; little change in temperature.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair, continued warm Wed. Thurs., partly cloudy.

Tenn.—Fair Wed. Thurs., rain.

Ky.—Rain Wed. Thurs., cloudy.

Ind.—Rain or snow Wed. Thurs., cloudy and much colder.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Snow, much colder Wed., with a cold wave at night in s. Thurs., fair, except snow near Lake Michigan; fresh to strong n. w. to n. winds.

Ohio—Snow or rain Wed. Thurs., snows.

La.—Wed., cloudy. Thurs., probably fair.

Ark.—Wed., unsettled. Thurs., probably fair.

Okla.—Wed., cloudy, much colder. Thurs., fair, continued cold.

N. Tex. and W. Tex.—Wed., cloudy, much colder. Thurs., fair.

Ill. and Mo.—Unsettled and much colder Wed. Thurs., cloudy.

Wis.—Cloudy and colder Wed. Thurs., fair.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Iowa—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Neb.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Wed. and Thurs.

Kan.—Unsettled weather Wed. and Thurs.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Joseph S. Resalsky of New York City was admitted to practice.

334—The Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co. v. J. J. Scott, as Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue, &c.—Leave granted to file brief of counsel for the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co. when received, on motion of Solicitor General Davis in behalf of counsel.

327—S. A. Hays, Collector of Internal Revenue, &c., petr., v. The Gauley Mountain Coal Co.; 334—The Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co. v. J. J. Scott, as Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue, &c.; 421—E. J. Lynch, Collector of Internal Revenue, &c., v. H. Turrish; 422—Same v. H. C. Hornby; 492—E. J. Doyle, Collector of Internal Revenue, petr., v. Mitchell Brothers Co.; 503—The U. S., petr., v. The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.; 594—Same v. Biwabik Mining Co.; 452—Southern Pacific Co., plain., v. J. Lowe, Jr., U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, &c., and 705—C. A. Peabody, plain., v. M. Elsner, Collector, &c.—Argument continued for Collectors and the United States and for plaintiffs in Nos. 452 and 705, and for respondents in Nos. 421 and 422.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 6: Nos. 327, (and 334, 421, 422, 492, 503, 594, 542, and 705,) 468, 611, 457, 567, 174, 371, 29, 176, and 177.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

Equity calendar:

Curtiss Aeroplane & M Corp⟨Janim et al.
Crown Cork & Seal Co⟨Internat Cork Co.
Quennard et al⟨Bausch Mfg Co et al.
Gen Bakelite Co⟨Gen Insulate Co.
Rosenblum, as trustee ⟨Herman et al.
Feist⟨Cleveland Amusement Co.
Same⟨Powell Amusement Co.
Gas & Elec Sec Co⟨Manhattan & Queens Trac Corp.
American Engineering Co⟨Metropolitan Products Co.
Nikola Tesla Co⟨Kintner et al.
Yetman, as trustee⟨Wilson et al.
Bankruptcy:
Re Camille Weidenfeld.
Common Law:
Castellano, as trustee⟨Wilson et al (on trial.)
Criminal:
US⟨Robert G Leman.
Same⟨Orlesky et al.
Same⟨Phillip Phillips & Geo Tworger.
Same⟨Harry Hamann & Geo Tworger.
Same⟨Benj Lewis & Geo Tworger.
W W Dress Co⟨Mass Bonding & Ins Co.
Excelsior Sav Bank⟨Hatch.
Yafrate⟨Zurick Rlty.
Vogel⟨Spitzer.
Weissman⟨Conay.
Flanagan⟨Friend.
Lugmagan⟨Zung.
Altman⟨Baker & Co.
Rabinowitz⟨Oppenheim.
Pollock⟨Shenfeld.
Becker⟨Int R T.
Carmela Lo Giudice⟨same.
Stewart⟨Stewart.
Re Andrews Co⟨Adler
Balrata⟨Clinch, (Bluhdorn.)
Lefkowitz⟨Lafkowitz.
Re Buonicore.
Wenger⟨Zelinka.
Salomons⟨Steinberger.
Kearney⟨R A S Rlty.
Cohen⟨Beck Amuse Co.
Moltz⟨Maas.
Emdin⟨Friedman.
Brukenfeld⟨American Bonding Co.
Auslander⟨Williams.
Selfman⟨Uneeda Taxi Service Co.
Cohen⟨Simon.
Cahill⟨Schindel.
Perlman⟨Brody.
Greenwich Sav Bank⟨District Holding.
Same⟨Realty Hold Co.
Same⟨District Hold.
Clark⟨Haskin.
Rabinowitz⟨Rabinowitz.
Lotty⟨De Vergara.
Mortland Chem⟨Stein.
Simmons⟨Emerson Motors Co.
Slachefsky⟨United Market & Grocery

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD
LONDON

Metropolitan Edison Co.
(Reading, Pa.)
First & Refunding 5's
Due August 1, 1922
To Yield 7½%
Circular on request
Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York

Bonds Formerly Held by British Investors

We are offering a limited amount of First Mortgage 5% Bonds of a strictly high grade character to yield close to 6%. The bonds do not represent a new issue, but have come on the market as a result of the operation of British Treasury regulations. They thus constitute one of those investment opportunities which the war occasionally makes possible.

Write for Circular No. 1207 Describing These Bonds.

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes (Normal and Surtaxes)
Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits
SOUTH CAROLINA
4% BONDS
due 1952, opt. 1932
PRICE 99 AND INTEREST
CANTON, OHIO,
5½% FUNDING BONDS
due Dec. 1, 1919-'37
PRICES TO YIELD 4.80%
FLINT, MICHIGAN,
5% WATER BONDS
due March 15, 1928
PRICE TO YIELD 4.90%
PERTH AMBOY, N. J.,
5½% WATER BONDS
due March 1, 1921
PRICE TO YIELD 4.90%
R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

Low Priced Bonds.

With financial obligations guaranteed under Government control, a number of low priced bonds have gained attractiveness. Ten speculative-investment issues are discussed in our new folder.

Send for Circular P-15.

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Main Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
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50th St. & Mad. Av. | 26 Court St., Bklyn.
105 West 82d St. | 810 Broad, Newark.
125th St. & LenoxAv. | Bridgeport, Conn.
New Haven, Conn.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

We Will Sell
$25,000
West Virginia & Pittsburg
1st Mtg. 4s, Due Apl. 1, 1990
@ 73¾ & Int.
Legal for Savings Banks & Trust Funds.
R.C. MEGARGEL & Co
Members New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges
27 Pine St., New York
Telephone John 1800

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Uninteresting —Industrial Reports Showing Effect of War Business.

If the public is paying any attention to the stock market it is doing it in a detached way, for commission business has been reduced to the minimum and speculative dealings have fallen away. Yesterday's turnover showed a further shrinkage and price changes were mostly unimportant. Some of the industrials moved up under the influence of favorable earnings statements and the list reflected underlying strength. The public is waiting on news from Washington and did not respond yesterday to the favorable influence of easier money rates. Call loans ruled at 5 per cent., with some money put out as low as 2½ per cent.

The railroads were generally inactive and firm with the market extremely narrow. The issues which were relatively active made slight gains, but there has been no evidence lately of any speculative interest in this department, and the volume of business has been steadily contracting. Not even the appearance of a report of the importance of the Pennsylvania's, with its showing of the inroads which higher operating costs have made upon net income, was sufficient to shake the market out of its lethargy. Some interest was manifested in a dispatch from Washington, which suggested an upward revision of rates, which may be announced shortly after the enactment of the new railroad measure. It is apparent that a considerable increase in aggregate revenues must be effected if the advancing costs of operation are to be covered without too much reliance upon Government aid.

Additional annual reports which are coming to hand indicate that most corporations will be able to meet the heavy burden put upon them by the excess profits tax without serious loss in surplus. The Republic Iron and Steel Company, after doubling the reserve for depreciation, set aside nearly $10,000,000 for new taxes and was still able to show net profits for last year of $16,616,000 as against $15,647,000 for the preceding year. The report carries a warning that with a larger percentage of operation taken up by Government business the average prices for the current period will be substantially below those received in 1917. The United States Industrial Alcohol Company, set aside $5,240,000 for the new taxes and was then able to show net earnings of $7,108,000 against the $4,885,000 earned in 1916.

The extent to which Government business has entered into the calculations of many leading industrial companies is well illustrated by the case of the American Woolen Company, which has diverted more than 50 per cent. of its capacity to handle orders totaling $100,000,000 for Government account.

LONDON MARKET DULL AGAIN

Heavy Selling of Japanese Bonds Continues—Discounts Quiet.

LONDON, March 5.—The selling of Japanese bonds, which started on the Stock Exchange late yesterday, continued today on fears that the Eastern situation will check redemption purchases and further declines will be registered.

The market otherwise was dull with the chief attention given to Nigerian mines and Russian and other speculative issues at irregular price changes. Gilt-edged securities were neglected, while Chinese bonds were better.

Money was in increased demand for investment in war bonds. Discount rates were quiet.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	5	Renewals 5
Low	2½	Last 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	6	Sixty days 6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days 6
Four months	6	Five months 6
Five months	6	Six months 6
Six months	6	

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4½@4¾%
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¾@5%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¾
4 to 6 months	6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	....
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.72%	5.72%	5.72%	—.00⅛
Cables	5.70%	5.70%	5.70%	....

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates	Yesterday's Close. Demand	Cables.	Monday. Demand	Cables.
of Exch.	or Checks.		or Checks.	
4.8665 London	$4.7530	$4.76¼	$4.7530	$4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.72%	5.70%	5.72%	5.70%
China				
Hongkong	71.25	71.50	71.25	71.50
Peking	110.25	110.50	110.25	110.50
Shanghai	99½	101¼	100.25	100.50
19.30 Greece	91	91½	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	39⅝	39⅞	39.40	39.45
32.44 India—			44.75	45.00
Bombay	34.50	34.75		
Calcutta	34.50	34.75		
5.1826 Italy	6½	6¾		
49.85 Japan—	42¼	42½		
Kobe	16	16¼		
Yokohama	51.75	51.875		
50.00 Philippine Islands—	51.75	51.875		
Manila	41¾	41⅝		
51.46 Russia	43½	43½		
26.80 Scandinavia—	56⅞	57¼		
Stockholm	18½	18⅝		
Copenhagen	61½	62½		
Christiania				
19.30 Spain				
South America—				
34.42 Rio			26.32	25.42
42.64 Buenos Aires			44.00	44.10
5.1826 Switzerland			4.48¼	4.46

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71½	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $644,363,214; balances, $44,706,884; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $2,175,134; Federal Reserve credit balance, $18,065,968.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $11.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42½d, unchanged; in New York, 85½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 68c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$2,137,904	$110,059,886
Internal revenue:		
Corporation income	135,072	31,518,298
Individual income	1,817,593	27,207,742
Excess profits	117,170	14,139,088
Miscellaneous	11,037,875	461,182,845
Miscellaneous revenue	858,605	140,651,556
Total receipts	$16,102,230	$784,779,416
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	67,731,778	3,110,610,856
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	116,699,725	52,674,246
Expenditures	$83,834,009	3,895,390,275

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.50	7.75	7.62½	7.87½
Spelter	8.05	8.25	8.05	8.25
Antimony	13.37½	13.62½	13.37½	13.62½
Quicksilver	$115.00	....	$115.00	....
Iron, No.2X fy.	....	32.00	*37.00	39.00
*Nominal.	....	34.25	....	34.25

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	318	0	0	318	0	0
Tin, futures	314	0	0	314	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	278,835	925,994	554,796
Year to date	26,008,560	33,084,870	30,887,816

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	1⅞	1⅞	300	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	....
	24⅝	25	2,200	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	....
	80½	80⅝	300	Am. Beet Sugar	80¼	80⅞	80½	80⅝	+ ⅛
	165	174	100	Am. Brake S.& F.pf	163¼	163¼	163¼	163¼	— ¾
	39½	40⅜	1,400	American Can	39⅝	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
	94½	97	100	American Can pf	95	95	95	95	....
	77⅛	77¼	3,300	Am. Car & F'dry	76¾	77½	76⅞	77	+ ⅝
	30½	31	300	Am. Cotton Oil	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
	32¼	32⅝	2,100	American Linseed	32⅝	33	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
	65⅞	65⅝	1,690	Am. Locomotive	65½	66	65½	65¾	+ ⅛
	80¾	81	2,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80½	81¼	80¼	80⅞	+ ⅝
	106	107	200	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	106	106	106	106	....
	64	65¼	400	Am. Steel F'dries	64½	64½	64¼	64½	+ ⅛
	105	105⅛	200	Am. Sugar Ref	105½	105½	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅝
	91¼	91⅜	3,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	90⅞	92⅛	90⅝	91¼	+ ⅛
	105	105⅛	3,200	Am. Tel. & Teleg	105½	106	104⅝	104⅞	— ½
	152	153	200	American Tobacco	152	153	152	153	+ ⅛
	55	55¼	6,700	American Woolen	55	56⅛	55	55⅝	+ ⅝
	93⅛	94½	40	Am. Woolen pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	....
	62⅞	62¾	2,700	Am. Wr. Paper pf	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
	84½	85	2,800	Anaconda Copper	62⅝	62⅞	62¼	62⅝	+ ⅛
	80½	81	200	At., Top. & S. F	84⅜	84⅝	84⅛	84¼	— ⅛
	90	91½	200	At., Top. & S. F. pf	80⅞	80⅞	80⅝	80⅝	— ¼
	113¼	114	3,000	Atl. Coast Line	90⅞	91	90⅞	91	— ⅛
	78½	78¾	30,700	Atl. Gulf & W. I	111	114	111	113⅝	+1⅝
	52⅜	52⅝	400	Baldwin Locomot	77½	78⅝	77½	78½	+1⅛
	90¼	91	200	Balt. & Ohio	52½	52⅞	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅞	1¾	500	Barrett Co.	91	91	90¼	90¼	— ¾
	79	79¼	5,200	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	....
	101¼	101⅝	500	Beth. Steel Class B	78½	79¼	78½	79	+ ⅛
	24½	24¾	300	Beth. St. S p. c. pf	101½	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
	39	40	100	Booth Fisheries	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
	7	8¼	200	B'klyn Rapid Trans	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	....
	5⅝	9⅞	700	Bruns. T. & R. Sec	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	19	19⅝	700	Butte Cop. & Zinc	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
	39¾	40	400	Butte & Superior	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
	16	16½	500	Cal. Packing	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
	144¼	145	600	Cal. Petroleum	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
	84	85	100	Canadian Pacific	143¾	145	143¾	145	+ ⅝
	7	8¼	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	85	85	85	85	....
	70¾	71	1,100	Central Foundry	77	77	77	77	+1
	106	108	100	Central Leather Co	70½	71⅛	70½	70⅝	+ ⅛
	31¼	31⅜	100	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
	87½	88	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
	54¾	55	500	Chandler Motor	88	88	88	88	....
	7	8	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	54¾	55	54¾	55	+ ⅛
	71	72	100	Chi. Great Western	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
	92	94	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	71	71¾	71	71½	+1⅛
	16¼	16½	500	Chi. & Northwest	92½	92½	91¾	92	+1½
	42¾	42½	400	Chile Copper	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
	33½	34	900	Chino Copper	42⅛	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅛
	88	91¼	200	Columbia Gas & E	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
	34⅝	34⅞	200	Consolidated Gas	89	89	89	89	— ⅛
	96	96½	5,200	Corn Products Ref	34⅞	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
	62¾	63¾	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96⅝	96¾	96⅛	96¼	— ⅛
	31⅞	32	4,000	Crucible Steel	62	63⅛	62	62⅝	+ ⅛
	108	111	1,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
	94½	96	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	83	83	83	83	+1
	175	180	300	Deere & Co pf	95¼	96¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
	8½	9	200	Delaware & Hudson	109⅜	110½	109⅜	110½	+ ¾
	39⅝	39⅞	1,900	Del., Lack. & West	175⅜	175⅜	175⅜	175⅜	— ⅛
	27⅞	28	100	Distillers Securities	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅛
	14⅝	14¾	800	Elk Horn Coal	39½	40¾	39½	39⅞	+ ⅝
	25¼	27⅜	200	Erie	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
	30	32½	200	Erie 1st pf	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
	35½	35¾	100	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
	175	182	100	Gaston, Wms. & W	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ⅝
	140	141½	100	General Chemical	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	....
	123¼	125½	400	General Electric	175	175	175	175	....
	83	84	11,900	General Motors	140	141¼	140	141¼	....
	43	45	700	General Motors pf	122¾	123⅝	122½	123⅝	+1¼
	75	78	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	84	84	84	84	— ¼
	91	91½	100	Granby Consol.	45	45	45	45	....
	28¼	28¾	500	Great Northern pf	76	76	76	76	— ⅛
	40¾	41½	100	Gt. N. Ctfs. for O. P	91⅛	91⅝	91	91⅛	— ⅛
		14	100	Greene-Cananea	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
	40⅜	40½	100	Gulf, Mob. & Nor	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+2
	96	98	100	Haskell & Barker	8	8	8	8	—1
	41¾	42	100	Illinois Central	41¾	41¾	40	40½	— ⅝
	94½	95	2,300	Inspiration Copper	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ⅛
	45¾	46	500	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	123½	125	123½	125	+1¾
	28¼	29	4,400	Inter. Mer. Marine	28¼	29	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
	97¼	98	8,400	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	97¼	98½	97¼	98¼	+ ⅛
	28⅞	29	2,400	Inter. Nickel	28⅞	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅛
	33	33⅜	6,100	Inter. Paper	33	33⅜	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅛
	70	71	100	Inter. Paper pf	70	70	70	70	— ⅛
	63¼	64	100	Int. Paper pf. stpd	63½	63½	63½	63½	+1½
	17	17	100	Kan. City Southern	17	17	17	17	....
	46	46	100	Kelly Springf. Tire	46	46	46	46	....
	32½	32¾	2,800	Lackawanna Steel	32½	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
	80	81	100	Lehigh Valley	78⅜	80	79	80	+1⅛
	58¾	58¾	100	Liggett & Myers pf	106	106	106	106	— ⅛
	20	20	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
	98¾	99	10	Manhattan Elev	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
	61	61	16,400	Max. Motors 1st pf	61	61	61	61	+¾
	94⅛	95	1,400	Mexican Petroleum	94½	96⅛	94½	94¾	+2¼
	44¾	45	1,200	Midvale Steel	44¾	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
	88½	88¾	1,900	Mi., St. P. & S. S. M	88½	88½	88½	88½	— ⅛
	22⅜	22⅝	200	Missouri Pacific	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
	70½	70⅝	300	Montana Power	70½	70⅝	70½	70⅝	+ ⅛
	97¾	97¾	100	Nat. Biscuit	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	—2¼
	110	110	50	Nat. Biscuit pf	110	110	110	110	....
	15	15	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15	15	15	15	....
	48¾	49	1,200	Nat. Enam. & St.	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
	1,900	1,900	16,400	Nevada Con. Cop	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
	71⅛	71½	1,400	N. Y. Central	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+ ⅛
	102¾	103⅜	400	Norfolk & Western	102	102	102	102	— ⅛
	78¾	79	100	Norfolk & West. pf	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	+⅛
	38⅝	38⅞	900	Ohio Cities Gas	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+⅛
	42	43	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	42	42	42	42	....
	6	6⅜	3,100	Ontario Mining	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	....
	60¾	61	100	Owens Bottle Mach	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
	30	30⅛	1,700	Pacific Gulf	30	30⅜	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
	94	95½	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅝
	40	40¼	400	Penn. R. R.	45	45	44⅞	44⅞	....
	46	47	500	People's Gas, Chi	46	47	46	47	+ ⅛
	12	14	100	Pere Marquette	12	12	12	12	....
	42	42	100	Pierce-Arrow	42	42	42	42	....
	94	94	900	Pierce-Arrow pf	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
	54½	55	400	Pittsburgh Coal	54½	55	54½	55	+ ⅝
	27¾	28	500	Pitts. & West Va	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
	62	62	100	Pressed Steel Car	62	62	62	62	+ ⅛
	100½	100½	300	Public Service N. J	100½	100½	100½	100½	....
	113¾	113¾	100	Pullman Co	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ⅛
	54	54	2,000	Railway Steel Sp	54	54	54	54	+ ¼
	24⅜	24⅝	3,400	Ray Con. Copper	24⅜	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
	76½	76¾	3,000	Reading	76½	76¾	76¼	76¾	+ ⅛
	77	77¼	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	77	77	77	77	+ ⅛
	75¾	75¾	100	Royal Dutch r. r.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	+⅜
	12¼	12¾	100	St. Louis-San Fran	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
	67	67	200	Savage Arms	67	67	67	67	+ ⅛
	8	8	200	Seaboard Air Line	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
	16⅞	17⅛	200	Seab. Air Line pf	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	....
	150	151	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	150	151	150	150	—1
	16¼	16½	2,000	Shattuck-Arizona	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
	34⅝	34⅞	600	Sinclair Oil Refin	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
	85	85¾	400	Southern Pacific	85	85¼	85	85¼	+ ⅛
	23¾	23¾	200	Southern Railway	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
	47⅞	48	17,900	Southern Ry. pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
	16⅝	16¾	100	Studebaker Co	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ⅛
	83	84	700	Tenn. C. & C	49	49½	47¼	47⅝	— ⅛
	151	152	1,400	Texas Co	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
	185	200	100	Tidewater Oil	150½	152	150½	151	+1
	50	50⅜	1,700	Tobacco Products	188	188	188	188	+3
	122	122¾	2,800	Twin City R. T	50	50⅜	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅛
	39	40	1,400	Union Pacific	60½	60¾	60	60	+ ⅛
	88⅞	89¼	2,900	United Alloy Steel	122¼	123¾	121¼	122	+ ⅛
	87⅞	88	1,400	United Cigar Stores	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
	87⅞	89¼	8,300	United Fruit	87⅞	89¼	87⅞	89	+ ⅛
	129	131	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	129	131	129	130	+3
	119½	120	1,500	U. S. Rubber	119½	124½	119¼	123	+3
	57⅞	57¾	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	57⅞	57⅞	56¾	56¾	—1⅛
	100½	100¾	40,900	Do., odd lot pf	100½	100¼	100½	100½	— ⅛
	100½	100¾	300	U. S. Steel	100½	100¾	100½	100¾	— ⅛
	90½	91¼	1,400	U. S. Steel pf	90½	91¼	90⅝	91	+ ⅛
	110	110⅛	1,400	Utah Copper	110	110⅛	110	110⅛	+ ⅛
	81	82	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	81	82	81	81¾	+1½
	40	40	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	40	40	40	40	— ¼
	64	64	400	Wabash pf. A	64	64	64	64	....
	42	42¼	100	Western Maryland	42	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅛
	16¼	16¾	100	Western Union Tel	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
	80⅝	80⅝	900	Westingh. Air B. & M	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅛
	41	41¼	100	White Motors	41	41¼	41	41¼	+ ⅛
	43	43	2,500	Wilson & Co	43	43	43	43	+ ¼
	57⅜	57¾	2,700	Willys-Overland	56	57	56	57	—2⅛
	18¼	18½	100	Worth. Pump pf. B.	18¼	18½	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
	62¼	63¼			62¼	63¼	62¼	62¼	....

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.5		Aug., 1919	95¾	95⅞	8.10
Argen. Govt..6		May 15,'20	95	95¾	7.25
City of Mont5		May, 1918	99¼	99¾	6.60
City of Que..5		Aug., 1920	93	94½	8.00
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1919	95¼	95⅝	8.35
PrChGov.con.5½		Apr., 1919	97⅛	97⅜	8.40
Gov. of N. F..5		July, 1919	97¼	97½	8.40
Norweg. Govt.6		Feb., 1923	100	101	5.75
Russian Govt.6½		July, 1919	42	44	....
Russian Govt.5½		Dec., 1921	37	40	....
Do rubles...5½		Feb.14,'26	84	87	....
Prov. of Que.5		Apr., 1920	94	97	6.60
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1920	100	100½	4.70

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil.5		Sep., 1918	99¼	99¾	6.00
Am. Cot. Oil.5		Sep., 1919	95½	96	7.00
Am. T. & T..6		Feb., 1919	99⅜	99½	7.00
Am. Thread..4		Jan., 1919	97½	98	6.60
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.		July, 1919	96	99	7.00
B. & O. R. R.5		July, 1918	99½	99¾	5.50
B. & O. R. R.5		July, 1919	98	98⅛	6.20
Beth. S. Corp.5		Feb.15,'19	97⅝	98	7.10
C., B. & Q....5		July, 1918	94⅜	95⅜	....
C. & W. Ind..6		July, 1921	92½	93	6.00
Can. North...6		Sep. 2, '18	98⅜	99	7.75
Can. Pac. R..6		Mar. 2, '24	98¼	99¼	7.00
Cub.-Am.Sug.6		Jan., 1919	98¾	99¼	6.75
Cub.-Am.Sug.6		Jan., 1920	97¾	98	7.10
Del. & Hud..5		Aug., 1920	98	98½	5.60
Erie R. R....5		Apr., 1919	93	93⅛	....
Fed. Sug. R..		Jan., 1920	95	97	6.65
Gen. Elec. Co.6		Dec., 1919	99¾	100¼	5.80
Gen. Elec. Co.6		July, 1920	99⅞	100¼	5.90
Gen. Rubber..5		Dec., 1918	98⅝	98¾	5.90
G. A. & P....6		June, 1921	98	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.5		Apr., 1919	98	99¼	6.05
Gt. Nor. Ry.5		Sep., 1920	99¾	99¾	6.25
Hocking Val..6		Nov., 1918	99	99⅜	6.85
Kan.

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Consider these two facts:

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2. If you invest now your income might offset any slight saving in price which you would make by waiting.

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Babcock & Wilcox
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Childs Co. Com. & Pfd.
New Jersey Zinc
Otis Elevator Com. & Pfd.
R. J. Reynolds Tob. Rights
Standard Screw
Texas and Pacific Coal
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Sheldon, Dawson, Lyon & Company
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Tel. 1611 Broad. 42 Broadway, N. Y.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

FOR INCOME TAX RETURNS
SOURCE 1917 DIVIDENDS AND MARCH 1, 1913, QUOTATIONS
CIRCULAR CONTAINING DETAILED INFORMATION FURNISHED ON REQUEST

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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Sinclair Oil 7s & Warrants
Detroit Edison Issues
Detroit City Gas 5s 1923
South'n Cal. Edison 6s 1919
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Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
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AMERICAN WOOLEN EARNS $15,644,985

Gain of $7,454,224 in 1917 Largely Due to $100,000,000 Federal Orders.

BOOKINGS NOW $80,732,000

Government Advanced $16,400,000 in Cash to Expedite Filling of Contracts.

The American Woolen Company's annual report, yesterday revealed the tremendous demand which came to the mills for clothing and other materials to equip the American Army and Navy, the orders from the United States Government from March, 1917, to the end of the year amounting to more than $100,000,000. In order to expedite the filling of these contracts, the Government advanced the company $16,400,000 in cash. The product of the expanded Government business, together with increased orders from private buyers, was the most profitable year the company ever had, the net profit of $15,664,985 being $7,454,224 greater than in the preceding year.

"The year 1917 has been one of unparalleled business activity," said William M. Wood, President. "Starting the year as we did with an amount of unfilled orders on our books never before approached in the company's history and with every prospect of an unprecedented civilian business, the additional heavy demands by the Federal Government, pursuant to the entrance of the United States into the world war, far outstripped our ability to meet all requirements. Within a few months after the declaration of war, over 50 per cent. of the company's machinery was absorbed in the various fabrics required by our army and navy, and the company has since secured additional Government contracts, insuring the employment of approximately that same proportion of its machinery into the year 1918.

Civilian Trade Hampered.

"These extraordinarily large orders seriously interfered with civilian trade, causing a heavy curtailment of deliveries to our customers, and resulting in a constant inquiry for goods which we could not make, although looms adaptable to Government work have been devoted to civilian requirements. At the beginning of 1917 unfilled orders on the books amounted to $40,550,000, while the close of business Dec. 31 showed $80,732,000 of unfilled orders, for which practically all wool requirements have been anticipated by securing advance supplies."

The company's profit available for common stock dividends was equal to $20.22 a share, compared with $15.31 in 1916. The principal features of the income account, with comparisons, are presented in this table:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net profit	$15,664,985	$8,210,761	$5,160,295
Depreciation	3,320,829	2,316,943	1,079,609
Insur. res.	1,250,000	.....	.....
Pens. fd. res.	1,250,000	.....	.....
Res. for tax	3,000,000	.....	.....
Balance	$6,844,156	$5,863,818	$4,080,686
Dividends	3,800,000	3,800,000	2,800,000
Year's surp.	$3,044,156	$2,063,818	$1,280,686
Total surp.	14,413,005	11,368,939	9,305,121

The tabulation shows that the excellent income was availed of to build up special reserves, while nearly 20 per cent. of the profit was set aside to meet the Government's war taxes.

Exports Reach $1,303,000.

Mr. Wood informed stockholders that the manufacture of domestic dyes showed a notable improvement in quality, and many new dyes were brought to the market. The cost of supplies of all sorts increased substantially, and were hard to obtain because of difficulties of transportation. Early in the year, the report said, the export business was segregated from manufacturing and domestic selling corporations, and a number of new branch offices were opened in South America, Canada, Cuba, and Mexico. Exports comprised about $1,303,000 worth of goods.

The company sought to forestall expected difficulties in obtaining coal by equipping several of the large mills with oil burning facilities. The action of the Government, said Mr. Wood, in commandeering tank steamers and slowness of rail shipments of oil made the fuel problem a troublesome one, despite the precautions taken.

In respect to supplies of wool, the report stated that on July 30 the Government began buying for its own account, and this reservoir of raw material, bought at fixed prices, had the effect of stabilizing the wool market. The market was held further in check by the arrival of 45,000 bales of Australian wool for civilian purposes, the first wool from this source to reach this country in nearly two years. Later the market was under the influence of the expected receipt of 200,000 bales of Australian product for Government account, to be shipped in the future.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Thomas S. Gates has tendered his resignation as President of the Philadelphia Trust Company and will become a member of the firm of Drexel & Co. on April 1.

Edmund D. Hulbert, President of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, has been elected a Director of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.

Charles A. Coriiss, President of Lamont, Corliss & Co., Inc., was elected yesterday a Director of the Chemical National Bank at a special meeting of stockholders, who passed a resolution increasing the number of Directors from nine to ten.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan League of Savings and Loan Associations, of which J. Barth. Cronin is President, will be held at the office of the Atlantic Association, 321 Court Street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 22.

The Controller of the Currency has appointed National Bank Examiner Walter E. Wilcox as Acting Chief National Bank Examiner for the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, with headquarters at San Francisco.

The National City Company, in a notice to holders of Miami Conservancy District 5½ per cent. serial bonds, announces that definitive bonds will be ready for delivery tomorrow on surrender of interim certificates.

F. Theyskens, formerly buyer for the Dutch Tobacco Syndicate, has been elected Vice President of the International Planters Corporation, importers and exporters of foreign and domestic leaf tobacco.

McDonnell & Co. have commenced the publication of a fortnightly review and market letter, the first number of which was issued yesterday.

The up-State Public Service Commission has granted an order authorizing the sale by the Binghamton Light, Heat, and Power Company of $100,000 5 per cent. thirty-year first refunding and improvement bonds. The order is under petition filed by the company on April 20, 1917.

At the annual meeting of the Republic Rubber Corporation M. L. Arms and Robert Bentley were re-elected Directors to succeed J. C. Wick and J. T. Harrington.

The Dominion Textile Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the common stock. The previous declaration on the common stock was a quarterly dividend of ¼ per cent.

The City Treasurer of Fall River, Mass., has awarded a temporary loan of $200,000, issued in anticipation of revenue, dated March 6 and maturing Oct. 31, to R. L. Day & Co. at 5.34 per cent. discount.

Directors of the Howe Sound Company yesterday declared an initial dividend of 5 per cent., payable April 15 to stock of record April 6.

Bonbright & Co., Inc.; H. M. Bylesby & Co., and Wakefield & Co. have underwritten $1,000,000 of Louisville Gas and Electric Company 7 per cent. gold notes, due Sept. 1, 1920.

Directors of the American Cotton Oil Company at their meeting yesterday elected William O. Thompson President to succeed J. S. Lewis, resigned. Randolph Catlin, the Assistant Secretary, was elected Secretary.

ALCOHOL EARNINGS SOAR.

Industrial Company's Profits $12,511,277, a Gain of 150%.

The consumption of alcohol in the manufacture of explosives for the allied military forces, including those of the United States, found reflection in record earnings of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company in 1917. The annual statement, issued yesterday, disclosed a profit of $12,511,277, after provision had been made for operating costs, depreciation, and repairs. This was $7,406,934, or about 150 per cent., greater than in the preceding year. The management reserved $5,239,860 for the Federal war income and excess profits taxes, equal to more than 42 per cent. of the amount reported as profit.

After paying interest, a balance of $7,108,984 remained for dividends. The company paid out $420,000 on the preferred stock and $128,562 on the preferred stock of the Cuba Distilling Company, leaving a balance of $6,560,422 for the common stock. This was equal to $54.67 a share of Industrial Alcohol common, compared with slightly more than $30 in 1916. The report said that the net earnings included the income from the sale of a steamship owned by a subsidiary concern, and also the profit derived from operating the company's fleet of 32,000 tons.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.00	5.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chi. & Northwest.	1918-'23	4½	5.80	5.30
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.80	5.35
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.30	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.20	5.70
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'28	4½@5	5.90	5.50
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.90	5.50
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.20	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
New York Centri.	1918-'32	4½@5	6.40	6.00
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.90	5.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'24	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1918-'23	1 @4½	5.75	5.25
Seaboard Air Line	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'28	4½	5.70	5.30
Southern Railway	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	5.30

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Op. revenues	$14,879,000	$14,701,755	$2,213,245
Op. expenses	11,878,566	9,380,793	2,488,773
Net op. rev.	3,096,434	3,371,962	*275,527
Taxes	506,359	263,444	242,915
Net aft. taxes	2,590,075	3,108,518	*518,442
Other income	1,516,601	1,125,274	190,727
Total income	3,906,676	4,233,792	*327,715
Int., rent., &c.	2,166,256	2,104,253	62,003
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,739,820	2,129,539	*389,718
Appropriations	671,715	890,492	*218,776
Sur. avail. for dividends	1,068,105	1,239,047	*170,942
Pf. dividends	360,000	360,000	.....
Com. dividends	630,000	526,000	105,000
Surplus	78,105	354,047	275,947

*Decrease.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. gross	1,140,816	1,352,063	1,142,530
Deficit	9,503	*212,100	*273,302
Def. aft. chgs.	227,884	*115,025	*52,759

*Surplus.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Op. revenue	$89,608,722	$80,889,129	$71,299,359
Exp. and tax.	70,415,674	58,896,787	57,150,152
Op. income	19,193,048	21,992,343	14,149,207
Other income	1,429,195	1,436,342	1,329,467
Total income	20,622,243	23,428,684	15,489,676
Int., rent., &c.	13,605,098	15,350,895	15,856,093
Surplus	7,527,145	8,078,189	*366,388

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Oper. revenue	10,902,516	10,413,818	488,598
Net oper. rev.	2,241,360	2,440,917	*199,557
Oper. income	1,709,508	1,814,566	*105,058
Gross income	1,763,950	1,876,997	*113,047
Surp. for year	661,950	462,739	142,211

CONNECTICUT POWER CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Jan. gross	81,913	71,166	10,747
Net after tax.	29,850	30,360	*9,510
Sur. aft. chgs.	7,200	19,576	*12,376
12 mos. ending	881,369	756,041	125,328
Net after tax.	287,940	375,861	12,079
Sur. aft. chgs.	177,812	180,357	*2,545

*Decrease.

HUDSON & MANHATTAN—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. gross	575,927	541,295	495,560
Net after tax.	284,115	306,962	284,274
Sur. aft. chgs.	63,587	90,741	128,828

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT for January—

	1918.	1917.	Decrease.
Gross op. rev.	3,569,021	3,630,632	61,611
Net op. rev.	1,874,197	2,151,748	277,551
Inc. from op.	1,604,701	1,923,643	318,942
Gross income	1,646,526	1,969,808	323,282
Accr. und. prov. of Cont. 3 and related cffs., which under agreements with city are payable from future earn.	240,925	11,403	*238,522
Total	1,898,452	1,981,212	84,760
Int., rent., &c. incl. Manhattan guarantee	1,170,105	1,005,214	*164,891
Net corp. inc., incl. accruals	726,346	975,997	249,651
Oper. per cent.	47.49	40.73	*6.76

Pssrs. carried (revenue)

	67,903,617	69,554,809	1,651,192
Seven months ended Jan. 31:			
Gross earn.	23,238,037	22,653,717	*584,320
Net earnings	12,342,262	13,373,221	1,030,958
Inc. from op.	10,170,004	11,708,188	1,538,184
Gross income	10,481,830	12,071,097	1,589,267
Accruals	1,430,938	104,719	*1,326,218
Total	11,912,769	12,175,817	263,048
Fixed chgs.	7,852,190	6,978,587	*873,602
Net. income	4,260,578	5,196,829	936,251
Op. ratio, P. C.	46.89	40.96	*5.93
Pssrs. car'd.	442,537,019	434,732,507	*7,824,512

*Increase.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. for the month of January, 1918 and 1917—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Total revenue	6,333,078	6,794,385	*461,307
Total exp. and uncollectible railway revs.	6,317,177	4,871,545	1,445,632
Taxes	402,827	366,217	126,610
Net revenue	*476,925	1,556,622	*2,033,540

†Deficit.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. for the month of December, 1917 and 1916—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total revenue	7,398,783	6,703,348	695,434
Total exp. and uncollectible railway revs.	5,398,194	4,490,193	908,000
Taxes	932,615	402,141	530,491
Net revenue	1,067,953	1,811,010	*743,057

For the twelve months ended Dec. 31:

Total revenue	87,144,788	73,740,266	13,404,520
Total exp. and uncollectible railway revs.	62,252,204	52,864,062	9,487,242
Taxes	6,186,264	4,110,063	2,050,200
Net revenue	18,008,216	16,759,239	1,846,977

THE YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY RAILROAD CO. for the month of December—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total revenue	1,810,053	1,697,263	112,789
Total exp. and uncollectible railway revs.	1,181,247	877,159	284,088
Taxes	83,092	77,542	6,059
Net revenue	565,203	742,562	*177,358

For the twelve months ended Dec. 31—

Total revenue	18,152,123	15,135,123	3,016,999
Total exp. and uncollectible railway revs.	12,473,554	9,487,221	2,986,333
Taxes	1,146,484	803,130	380,3,3
Net revenue	4,460,114	4,955,772	*540,657

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN CIGAR CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net earnings	$2,275,735	$1,807,285	$1,850,406
Pf. divs.	600,000	600,000	600,000
Com. divs.	630,000	600,000	600,000
Surplus	1,045,735	607,285	650,406
Prev. surplus	10,316,178	9,053,870	9,003,465
Total surplus	11,329,953	10,321,155	9,653,871
Adjustment	4,060	4,977	.....
Prof. & l. sur.	11,325,893	10,316,178	9,653,871

AMERICAN WOOLEN CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Net profit	15,644,985	8,210,761	5,160,295
Depreciation	3,320,829	2,316,943	1,079,609
Insur. res.	1,250,000	.....	.....
Pens. fd. res.	1,250,000	.....	.....
Res. for tax	3,000,000	.....	.....
Balance	6,844,156	5,863,818	4,080,686
Pf. divs.	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000
Com. divs.	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Surp. for year	3,044,156	2,063,818	1,280,686
Prev. surp.	11,368,939	9,305,121	8,024,435
Prof. & l. sur.	14,413,005	11,368,939	9,305,121

GENERAL MOTORS for the 1917 calendar year, compared with fiscal years ended July 31, 1917 and 1916—

	Dec., '17.	July, '17.	July, '16.
Net pr. of dep.	54,654,854	29,132,542	29,146,107
War taxes and ext. exp.	6,901,889	4,053,315	.....
Balance	27,752,965	25,079,226	29,146,107
G. Mo. prop.	27,389,757	24,780,916	28,789,560
Pf. divs.	1,163,785	1,048,994	1,048,984
Sur. for com.	26,285,952	23,731,952	27,740,596

WILSON & CO. for year ended Dec. 29—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Profits	7,408,172	5,716,358	2,403,732
Interest	903,750	790,485	.....
Net profits	6,504,422	4,925,873	2,403,732
Pf. divs.	713,188	700,714	683,840
Surplus	5,791,234	4,213,159	1,719,892
Prev. surplus	6,359,811	6,830,213	5,050,330
Total surplus	15,151,045	11,043,372	6,830,213
Deductions	7100,000	†1,083,560	.....
Prof. & l. sur.	15,051,045	9,959,812	6,830,213

*Donation to employes' pension fund. †Adjustment of surplus.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Soar Again, the Active Months Hitting New Records —Net Gain 13 to 34 Points.

Cotton prices soared again on the local market yesterday, the continuation of the latest big bull movement once more carrying all the active months into new high records for the history of the trade. The advance was neither as steady nor as well sustained as it had been on Monday, and at several points, when prices wavered under realizing, there were predictions of a reaction, but it failed to come. The close was steady, from 13 to 34 points up from Monday's closing figures.

There were many indications during the day that the recent advance had not only obliterated the effects of the slump caused by the fuel holidays, but had also squeezed out most of the big short interest which was built up during that slump. Some observers, indeed, were of the opinion yesterday that, if anything, the market was rather oversold than otherwise, basing this judgment on the course of the trading and the manoeuvres of men formerly known to be heavily short.

It was noticed, for instance, that at the very outset March contracts, in which until recently there was supposed to be the largest short interest, were relatively easy, with few notices out but no great rush of takers. The first prices were from 2 points lower to 9 higher. Trade demand speedily developed in volume comparable with that of Monday, and prices began to go up again. As on Monday, Liverpool as well as domestic trade interests bought strongly.

After the Liverpool closing hour, however, the demand eased off, and some realizing developed tenderness in the new prices, with reactions of several points. This did not last long, however, and the best prices of the day were made in a renewed advance toward the close, which was a trifle off from the best.

Exports yesterday totaled 21,956 bales. Private cables from Liverpool spoke of renewed anxiety regarding cargo space, but this does not coincide with reports from shipping circles here. There were no signs of such a condition in the spot market reports, as all Southern spot quotations were higher for the day.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday.
March	32.40	32.65	32.30	32.60 bid	32.32
April	32.25	32.55	32.25	32.45 bid	32.11
May	31.82	32.23	31.83	32.10@32.12	31.81
June	.....	.....	.....	31.96 bid	31.67
July	31.37	31.80	31.33	31.66@31.69	31.37
Aug.	.....	.....	.....	31.40 bid	31.12
Sept.	.....	.....	.....	30.82 bid	30.63
Oct.	30.40	30.64	30.33	30.35@30.37	30.36
Dec.	30.24	30.40	30.22	30.32@30.35	30.15
Jan.	30.08	30.08	30.03	30.17 bid	30.00

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 30 points higher at 35.00 for middling upland; sales 200 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 33; New Orleans, 32.50; Savannah, 32¾; Augusta, 33; Memphis, 32.50; Houston, 32.90; Little Rock, 32.12.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Tuesday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	19,262	23,288	13,014
Exports	21,956	.....	15,427
Exports, season	2,867,378	2,731,391	4,133,518
Interior receipts	16,000	24,875	11,326
Interior shipments	18,000	18,225	11,420
Port stocks	1,497,292	1,500,872	1,235,113
N. Y. arrivals	3,175	101	4,190
N. Y. stocks	134,796	157,610	145,258

Liverpool cables—Spot cotton quiet; middling upland, old contract, 27 points higher at 24.15d; good middling upland, new contract, 20 points higher at 23.50d. Sales, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales. Imports, 25,000 bales; American, 18,000 bales. Futures opened steady, 20 to 29 points higher. Closed irregular and unsettled, at a net advance of 6 to 9 points. March, 24.50d; April, 24.36d; May, 24.29d; June, 24.19d; July, 24.09d. Manchester—Yarns firm; cloths in more demand.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per. riodi- able.	Pay- able.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Bank Note pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Am. Tel. & Tel.	$2	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Brooklyn Union Gas	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Buffalo Gen. Elec.	1¾	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Dominion Textile	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Kelly-Spr. Tire pf.	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Nova-S. St. & C.	1¼	Q	Apr. 19	Mar. 30
Do pf.	2	Q	Apr. 19	Mar. 30
Swan & Finch	$2.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 1
Todd Shipyards	$1.75	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 11
Yukon Alaska Tr.	$1	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 8
Yukon Gold	2½	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 8

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Twenty-seven new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $3,385,500, were chartered today. They include:

Hopper Auto Sales Co., New Rochelle, $10,000; T. T. Hopper, D. C. Muhleman, C. M. Thorne, 841 West End Av.

Dukeshire Steel and Forge Co., Queens, $25,000; B. F. Schwartz, W. F. and W. B. Dukeshire, 299 Broadway.

Betty Wales Gardens, Mt. Vernon, contracting and construction, $30,000; W. K. Cooley, L. and J. J. Goldman, Mount Vernon.

Ercip Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; E. A. Loudon, I. Weissberger, E. D. Thayer, 4,260 Broadway.

Youroveta Home and Foreign Trade Co., Manhattan, $100,000; L. M. Ourgaft A. Jaretzki, E. H. Green, 40 Wall Street.

Libby's Eating Place Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Bernstein, B. and R. Chinitz, 252 West 34th St.

Revere Coat Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Jordan, S. Masciarelli, G. Strumeyer, 320 East 20th St.

Sir Lea Corp., Manhattan, real estate and mortgages, $10,000; S. A. Israel, J. R. Roth, M. C. Klein, 1,384 5th Av.

Atlantic Tire Service, Manhattan, $10,000; A. Foshay, A. G. Thaanum, A. Skillman, 1,986 Bathgate Av.

Health Shoe Co., Manhattan, $10,000; E. Farbers, S. and I. Sobel, 1,770 Webster Av.

Hart Transportation Corp., Manhattan, $40,000; C. J. Smith, J. Odes, J. D. S. Ring; no address given.

J. H. Fitzgerald, Manhattan, operate sawmill and make boxes, $10,000; M. E. and J. H. Fitzgerald, H. Delner, 153 West 103d St.

Waldorf-Astoria, Manhattan, hotel business, $2,000,000; F. Agate, R. D. Eisler, F. D. Gardner, 575 West 181st St.

E. L. Stewart & Co., Manhattan, sailmaking, $10,000; M. A. Bork, W. F. Hough, E. L. Stewart, 219 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Shea Down Cont. Co., Manhattan, $100,000; J. A. Barrett, M. W. Clarke, G. B. Hayes, 42 Broadway.

William Strauss, Manhattan, boudoir caps, $150,000; S. Will, F. and W. Strauss, 250 West 104th St.

Essell Costume Co., Manhattan, $100,000; J. Levy, J. and R. Siegel, 107 West 116th St.

The Hall Coal Corp., Ogdensburg, $70,000; F. A. Augsburg, G. Hall, E. L. Strong, Ogdensburg.

The D. & F. Electrical Eng. Co., Ogdensburg, $10,000; S. J. Delaney, F. J. Francis, A. T. Whalen, Ogdensburg.

Perfection Radiator Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. M. Alpert, C. R. Strassner, H. Coppel, 19 West 103d St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Painted Post Oil, Gas and Mineral Corp., $5,000 to $20,000.

Augustino Automatic Rotary Eng. Co., Buffalo, $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Hilaire Mahieu & Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $10,000.

Frontier Water and Steam Supply Co., Buffalo, $40,000 to $150,000.

Henry Meyer Co., Bronx, $15,000 to $100,000.

H. Milgrim & Bros., Manhattan, $50,000 to $200,000.

Marks & Morris, Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Dundee Transfer and Express Co., Manhattan, to Dundee Transfer Co.

The Zeferga Garage Co., Manhattan, to The Serve-U-Garage Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Libbey & Ryker, Manhattan.

Russo Parker Const. Co., Hudson.

Ajax Securities Co., Manhattan.

M. Fein & Son, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 5.—Charters filed:

Liberty Machine Tool and Die Co., Newark, $80,000; Albert W. Wengel, Charles L. Barrows, Newark; Helen M. Bailey, Irvington.

Backhus Motor Truck Co., East Rutherford, $125,000; Herman T. Backhus, Jacob Bloom, George P. Young, Woodbridge.

Duplico Mfg. Co., carbon paper, New Brunswick, $10,000; I. Benj. Glueckfield, Jabez H. Helm, George R. Morrison, New Brunswick.

Associated Merchandising Corp., exporting, importing, Newark, $100,000; Lionel J. Noah, Richard C. Hay, New York; Felix Fuld, Newark.

Crescent Pattern Works, Trenton, $50,000; Jennie Buhrman, Waynesboro, Penn.; D. Harry Buhrman, Marie Murray, Trenton.

Newark Paper Stock Co., Newark, $20,000; Angelo Pegano, Jacob Feinhals, Henry C. Beecher, Newark.

A. J. Hastings & Co., manufacture saws, Newark, $5,000; Amanda M. Hastings, Arthur C. Hastings, Newark; Victor E. H. Hoaglaud, East Orange.

Robert N. Cherry, insurance, Bayonne; $125,000; Harry M. Flint, Margaret Colman, Jersey City; Anna M. Cherry, Westfield.

The Wonder Stores, merchandise, Jersey City, $10,000; Abraham Eisenberg, Joseph Jacob Cantor, Miriam K. Cantor, Weehawken.

The John Huray and John J. Murha Undertaking and Embalming Corp., Newark, $2,000; John Huray, Julia Huray, George J. Murha, Catherine Murha, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, March 5.—Charters filed:

Joice Co., portable houses and buildings, $1,500,000; C. T. Doe, C. P. Kramer, R. E. Mahelma, all of New York.

Maritime Engineering Corp., $1,250,000; L. E. Campbell, J. Harkins, H. S. Engard, of Wilmington.

Seaboard Oil and Gas Co., $600,000; C. L. Rinnlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, of Wilmington.

Anderson Tire Security Corp., $500,000; W. F. O'Keefe, G. G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell, of Wilmington.

Interstate Transportation Co., $75,000; A. B. Gans, L. Magil, M. Samatora, all of New York.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Receipts of wheat at Western points were small, and mills continue to complain of their inability to offer flour on account of the trade restrictions. Most of the output of the mills have already ground their full allotment. The flour trade is hoping that if the Government report on farm reserves shows a total equal to private estimates, and the crop outlook seems favorable, the Food Administration may make some modification in its ruling regarding the amount of wheat mills can grind.

RYE.—The rye market was again strong, with prices in the West unchanged to 2c higher. The local market was unsettled and nominal, but based on conditions in the West prices here were quoted nominally at $2.87, cost and freight, New York, to arrive.

CORN.

The demand for cash corn throughout the West is unabated, and while receipts continue liberal prices hold firm. Driers throughout the country are anxious buyers of sound corn, and even the lower grades were in good request. As long as this big demand continues the trade sees little prospect of much accumulation. Stocks at Chicago gained 695,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total there to 2,627,000, against 4,692,000 last year. In the local cash market 481,000 bushels of yellow was quoted at $2.19½; No. 3 yellow, $1.98½; No. 3 white, $2.23½, cost and freight, New York. Argentine corn, $2.25, free on board cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	1.27⅞	1.27⅝	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	1.08⅜
May	1.27¼	1.27⅛	1.27¼	1.27⅛	1.08⅝

OATS.

A very firm undertone developed in the oats market and prices at the close were ½c to 1¼c net higher. Shorts were good buyers and the market was influenced by pronounced strength in the Northwest and by firmness in the cash position. There were rumors that the embargo against shipments to the East will be raised in the near future and this was looked upon as a bullish feature as far as the Western cash position is concerned. Receipts were quite liberal but the trade fears that the movement may not hold as special efforts are being made to move corn. The local cash market was firm; natural quoted at $1.06½; clipped white $1.07 to $1.10, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	91⅞	90½	91	90⅝	59
May	89⅛	88⅜	89¼	88	60

PROVISION

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

American Vanadium
Aluminum Co. of America
American Hawaiian S. S.
American Alliance Ins.
American Cyanamid
Amer. Chicle Com. & Pfd.
Acme Tea Com.
Burns Bros., Ice
Central Petroleum Pfd.
Childs Rest. Com. & Pfd.
Del., Lack. & West. Coal
Fidelity-Phenix Ins.
Famous Players-Lasky
Franklin Fire Ins.
Great Northern Paper Stock & Rts.
General Development Co.
General Baking Com. & Pfd.
Hocking Valley Railway
Hocking Val. Products Stock & Bonds
Hudson & Manhattan Com. & Pfd.
J. Spencer Turner Deb. 6s
James Butler Pfd.
Jones Bros. Tea
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Manhattan Bridge 3 Cent Line
N. Y. Shipbuilding Stock & Bonds
Phelps Dodge
Porto Rico Tobacco Stock
Penn. Coal & Coke
Remington Typewriter Stocks
R. J. Reynolds warrants
Richmond Radiator Pfd.
Singer Mfg. Stock
Texas & Pacific Coal
Thompson-Starrett Com. & Pfd.
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Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
Weyman-Bruton Com.

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TO HOLDERS OF
Miami Conservancy District
5½% Serial Bonds
Definitive bonds of the above issue will be ready for delivery on and after Thursday, March 7th, 1918, upon surrender of Interim Certificates at the office of the undersigned.
THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
55 Wall Street
New York City

MISSISSIPPI GLASS COMPANY 6% BONDS
SINKING FUND.
Pursuant to Article Six of the Deed of Trust made by the Mississippi Glass Company to the undersigned Trustees, under date of May 2, 1904, the Trustees will purchase $25,000 of bonds secured by said deed of trust. Sealed proposals for sale therefor must be in the hands of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo., on or before March 30, 1918.
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY,
JULIUS S. WALSH, Trustee.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of this Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
W. G. SAUNDERS, Cashier.

REPUBLIC STEEL HAS BEST YEAR IN HISTORY

Net Earnings for 1917 Reach $28,329,718, a Gain of $11,785,083 Over Preceding Year.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company reports net earnings amounting to $28,329,718 in 1917, a gain of $11,785,083 over the preceding year. The statement issued yesterday was the best ever presented by the company. After setting aside $9,878,657 to cover excess profits taxes and other contingent charges, and writing off nearly $1,000,000 more for depreciation and plant renewal than in 1916, a balance of $16,616,531 remained, which was approximaately $1,000,000 more than the preceding year brought in when no reserve had to be made for war taxes.

The amount available for common stock dividends was $14,007,197, equal to more than $53 a share of stock and surpassing the equivalent figure of the United States Steel Corporation by about $13 a share. In the preceding year the balance for the junior stock issue was $10,289,163, but this was left after the company had paid off a large accumulation of preferred stock dividends. The total surplus at the end of the year, amounting to $30,711,988, was $12,475,737 larger than on Dec. 31, 1916.

The company employed an average of 14,510 men, an increase of 1,454, and paid out $17,574,480 in wages, an average of $1,211 a man. In the preceding year the payroll entailed $12,778,836, an average of $979 for each worker.

John A. Topping, Chairman, said in his statement to the stockowners that a shortage of fuel and inadequate transportation facilities had hampered operations in the last quarter. In order to insure adequate fuel supplies, additional coal property was bought and manufacturing facilities were also expanded, all with an expenditure of $7,277,464. The management set aside $7,500,000 for new construction and $2,341,000 of the company's first mortgage bonds were bought for retirement. The net working assets at the end of the year amounted to $25,945,536.

The production of finished and semi-finished steel was 1,109,829 tons, a decline of 106,887 tons from the 1916 record. The iron mines turned out 1,706,555 gross tons of ore, compared with 1,693,450 tons the year before, and the pig iron production amounted to 1,062,657, against 1,117,907 tons.

"The balance of unfilled orders on hand as of Dec. 31, 1917," said Mr. Topping, "shows some loss of tonnage as compared with the preceding year, which is due partly to our policy of holding in reserve tonnage for the Government's war program, and partly to the reduction in the general demand. This loss of tonnage, while suggestive, is not disturbing because it will require a large part of all productive capacity to satisfy the demands of our Government, its Allies and those of transportation. Orders now booked, however, will insure active operations for several months to come at full capacity, but average prices will be substantially below those of 1917."

The orders on Dec. 31 were for 318,324 tons of steel, compared with 617,850 tons a year before, and 100,619 tons of pig iron, in contrast with 183,026 tons on Dec. 31, 1916.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98	3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
2s, coupon, 1930	97¼	98	4s, registered, 1925	104⅛	105¼
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97	97⅜	4s, coupon, 1925	104⅜	105¼
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	97⅜
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, registered, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s July	1967	96⅛	96⅜	96¼
4½s June	1965	96⅛	96⅜	96¼
4½s Mar.	1963	96⅛	96⅜	96¼
4½s Nov.	1957	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜
4½s May	1957	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜
4½s Mar.	1960-30	90	91	90
4½s April	1960	90¼	90½	90¼
4½s Mar.	1964	90¼	90½	90¼
4½s May	1962	90¼	90⅝	90¼
4½s Sept.	1960	90¼	90⅝	90¼
4s May	1959	86⅜	87⅜	86⅜
4s Nov.	1958	86⅜	87⅜	86⅜
4s May	1957	86¾	87⅝	86¾
4s Nov.	1956	85½	86½	85⅝
4s Nov.	1955	85½	86	85⅝
4s Nov.	1964	..	..	89
4s May	1919	98¼	..	98⅜
4s Nov.	1918	99	..	99
3½s Nov.	1954	77	79	77

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
3½s May	1954	77	79	77
3½s Nov.	1955	..	80	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4¼s 1924-1931	4.90	4.60	4.90
4¼s 1921-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4¼s April, 1920	4.90	4.60	4.90
4¼s 1918-1919	4.90	..	4.90
4½s 1924-1932	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1918-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
3½s 1918	5.00	..	5.00
3½s 1940-1953	4.90	4.70	4.90
3½s 1930-1953	4.90	4.70	4.90
3½s 1922-1929	4.90	4.70	4.90
3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.70	4.90
3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
25	Am. Water W. & Elec.	5	5	4¾	5¼
50	Cities Service	.202	201	201	203

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	17	
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	72	75	
Am. Gas & Electric	88	92	
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	59½	41	
Am. Light & Traction	208	212	
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	93	98	
Am. Power & Light	46	50	
Am. Power & Light pf.	75	80	
Am. Public Utilities	25	30	
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	57	62	
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	58	60	
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	12	13½	
Carolina Power & Light	30	40	
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	85	90	
Cities Service pf.	74¼	74⅜	
Colorado Power	27	28	
Colorado Power pf.	95	100	
Columbus Electric pf.	71	77	
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	23	25	
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	50	52	
Cent. Power pf.	81	86	
Consumers' Power pf.	82	87	
Dayton Power & L. pf.	79	82	
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60	
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	74	79	
El Paso Electric	91	96	
El Paso Electric pf.	88	91	
Electric S. & S. pf.	91	93	
Electric Properties	57	..	
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89	
Federal Light & Traction	48	50	
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	27	33	
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	18	..	
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	60	65	
Gas & Elec. Securities	250	260	
Gas & Elec. Securities pf.	93	98	
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100	

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Con. Coal	104	104	104
59	Con. Power	99	99	99
25	Com. Bank	90	90	90
725	Corden	7½	7½	7½
360	Do pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
45	Houston Oil	40½	40½	40½

Bonds.

$3,000	B. C. 3½s, '28	92¼	92¼
100900	Char. St. 1st 6s, notes	97¾	97¾
2,000	Con. C. ref. 4½s	86	86
5,000	Con. P. 6s, nts.	96¼	96¼
2,000	Cosden 6s	82½	82½
1,000	Kir. Lumb. 6s	97¼	97¼

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Md. Casualty	78	78	78
10	Public Serv. Build'g pf.	96	96	96
15	Robinson	3	3	3
430	United Ry.	22½	22½	22½
340	W. B. A.	28	28	28

Bonds.

$1,000	Mil. ref. 4½s	84	84
2,000	Nor. R. & L. 5s	92	92
1,000	Nor. R. R. 5s	97	97
3,000	Un. Ry. Inc. 4s	57	57
1,000	Do 1st 4s	76½	76½
1,000	Do ref. 5s	80	80

BOSTON.
Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ahmeek	80¼	80¼	80¼
5	Alaska	1¾	1¾	1¾
180	Algomah	25	25	25
10	Allouez	53	52½	53
200	Arcadian Con'l	12¼	12¼	12¼
700	Bonanza	22c	20c	22c
600	Butte & Bal.	29c	29c	29c
100	Cal. & Ariz.	68	67½	68
2	Cal. & Hec.	435	435	435
120	Cop. Range	45½	45	45
100	Daly-West	2½	2½	2½
2,385	Davis-Daly	6¾	6½	6½
70	East Butte	9¾	9½	9½
125	Franklin	6	6	6
5	Island Creek	60½	60½	30½
50	Do pf	52½	52½	52½
10	Isle Royale	21¼	21¼	21¼
10	Kerr Lake	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
30	La Salle	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Miami	31	31	31
90	Boston & A.	126	126	126
105	Boston Elev.	46	45	45⅝
45	Boston & M.	25	25	25
7	C. & M. Cl.	80	80	80
6	Me. Central	82	82	82

Miscellaneous.

2	Am. A. C. pf	93	94	94
85	Am. Pneu.	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Do pf	15	15	15
6	Am. Sug. pf.	110	109	110
1,000	A. T. & T.	106	104⅝	104⅝
22	Am. Wool. pf.	94	94	94
345	A. G. & W. I.	113⅜	111⅛	113¼
15	Do pf.	62	62	62
190	Booth Fish.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
350	Cuban Cen't	14½	14½	14½
6	Edison Elec.	150½	150½	150½
67	Pac. Mills	140	138	140

Bonds.

$2,000	A., G. & W. I. 6s	76	76
1,000	K. C., M. & B. Inc. 5s	60	60
1,000	Mass. G. 4½s	84½	84½

CHICAGO.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
383	Am. Ship	99	95	99
310	Booth Fish.	21¾	21¾	21¾
1	Do pf	85	85	85
10	Cent. Pu. T.	51¼	51¼	51¼
60	Com. Edison	107	107	107
128	Lindsay Lt.	21¼	21	21¼
74	M. Ward pf.	104¼	104	104¼
104	Midw. Util.	27	25	27

Bonds.

$5,000	C. C. C. Ry. 5s	57½	57½
1,000	C. C. Ry. 1st 5s	86½	86½
1,000	C. G. L. C. 5s	89½	89½
18,000	Chi. Rys. adj. inc. 4s	31	31

PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7	Buff. & Susq.	62	62	62
120	El. Stor. Bat.	49¼	49¼	49¼
300	Lake Sup. Corp.	16¼	15¾	16¼
31	Lehigh Nav.	63¾	63¾	63¾
784	Pennsylvania	45½	45	45
1	Phila. Co. pf.	28	28	28
264	Phil. R. T. t. c.	26¼	26	26¼

BONDS

$2,000	El. & P. Tr. 4s	72	72
1,000	City 4s, '40	97¾	97¾
10,000	L. Sup. inc. 5s	49¾	49¾
1,000	Lib. 3½s	98.00	98.00

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Phila. Trac.	71	71	71
100	Tono. Belm't	3¼	3¼	3¼
125	Union Trac.	40	40	40
30	York Rys. pf.	32	32	32
200	Wm. Cramp.	81¼	81¼	81¼
3	W. J. & S. S.	42	42	42

Bonds.

$1,000	Lib. 2d 4s	97.18	96.18
3,000	Pen. gen. 4½s	90¾	90¾
7,000	Phil. El. 1st 5s	94½	94½

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Aetna pf	53	57	55
American Brass	233	238	240
Atlas Powder	163	170	163
Bethlehem Steel pf.	94½	96	94½
Babcock & Wilcox	111½	113½	111
Bliss	360	420	360
Du pf	..	78	..
Can. Found's F	140	160	140
Colt's Arms	66	68	64
Du Pont	253	260	255
Hercules	247	254	247
Du pf	112½	113¼	112½
Niles-Bem't-Pond	123	126	123
Scovill Mfg	468	480	468
Winchester Arms	700	850	700

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

A firm tone was displayed by the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with certain of the specialties recording very substantial advances. A good effect was exerted by the publication of additional remarkably favorable annual earnings statements by prominent industrial companies.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Allis-Chalm.	24½	24½	24½
10	Am. B. Sug.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
130	Am. Can	40¼	39⅝	39⅝
40	Am. C. & F.	76⅞	76⅝	76⅝
110	Am. Linseed	33	33	33
50	Am. Loco	65⅝	65⅜	65⅜
100	Am. S. & R.	81¼	80¾	81
170	Am. Su. Teb.	92¾	91¼	91⅛
30	Am. Sugar	105⅞	105⅜	105⅝
160	Am. T. & T.	105	104⅜	104⅜
40	Am. Woolen	55½	55¼	55½
120	Anac. Cop	62⅞	62¼	62⅜
30	A., T. & S. F.	84¼	84	84¼
30	A. G. & W. I.	113⅜	113¼	113⅜
2,770	Bald. Loco.	78⅞	77⅞	78⅝
10	Balt. & Ohio	52	52	52
800	Beth. St'l B.	79	78¼	78⅞
90	Cent. Leather	70¾	70½	70⅝
300	Corn Prod.	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝
350	Crucible St'l	63¾	62½	62¾
20	Cuba Cane Su.	32	32	32
350	Dist. Secur.	40⅝	39⅜	40
110	Erie	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
1,070	Gen. Motors	125⅜	122½	123⅝
10	Gt. Nor. pf.	91½	91¼	91¼
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	28¼	28⅛	28⅛
20	Inspir. Cop.	45¼	45	45
150	Int. Mer. M.	29	28⅜	29
590	Do pf	98⅝	97¼	98
20	Int. Nickel	29	28⅝	29
100	Kenne. Cop.	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜
70	Lack. Steel	80	79¾	80
920	Mex. Petrol.	96¼	94¼	96¼
10	Miami Cop.	31½	31½	31½
20	Mo. Pacific	22¼	22½	22¾

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	‡Aetna Explo.	9½	9¼	9¼
100	Br.-Am. Tob., reg	16	16	16
1,500	Br.-Am. Tob., coupon	17	16½	16½
900	Chev. Motor	124	121	123
1,800	Curtiss Aero	38	37½	37¾
1,100	‡Elec. Gun	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Emerson Phon	2¾	2¾	2¾
220	‡Hurlb't Mot.	20	19½	20
50	Int'cont. Rub.	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	‡Int. Trading	½	½	½
150	‡S. S. Kresge	81	81	81

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

400	Anglo-Am	12½	12½	12½

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

900	‡Barn. O. & G.	1⅛	1	1⅛
50,000	‡Boss. Wyo.	30	27	28
1,500	‡Cos. & Ute	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
5,700	‡Crown Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	‡Dixie Gas	10½	10½	10½
500	‡Elk B. Pet.	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,500	‡Elk. G., (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
75,500	‡Esmer. Oil	25	12½	23
2,500	‡Federal Oil	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1,000	‡Glenrock Oil	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,000	‡Hanco. R.	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
1,200	‡Houston Oil	46⅛	45	45
300	‡Inter. Pet.	13	13	13
7,500	‡Isl'd O. & T.	4¼	4	4¼
27,000	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
10,000	Met. Petrol.	¾	¾	¾
3,000	‡Midw. Oil	112	109	110
700	‡M. Wells P.	2½	2	2½
500	‡N. Y.-Okla.	⅝	⅝	⅝

MINING STOCKS.

400	A.-B. Col. M	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,100	‡Atlanta	12	11	11¾
1,200	‡Aurora S. M	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
900	‡Austin A'n.	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,500	B. L. G. Co.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	‡Booth	5	5	5
32,000	‡Bos. & Mon	72	64	67
1,115	‡Brad. C. M.	⅝	½	⅝
6,885	‡Butte Det't	⅝	½	⅝
150	Butte & Sup.	47	47	47
7,650	‡Caledonia	50	47	49
8,500	‡Cal. & Jer.	1½	1½	1½
200	Canada Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼
8,700	‡Cash Boy	10	10	10
200	‡Coco R. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	Con. Ariz. S.	2¼	2	2
500	Con. Cop. M.	6	5⅝	5⅝
880	‡Con. Mer.	24	24	24
223	‡Copper Val.	1	1	1
3,000	Cresson C. G.	5¼	5	5
7,000	‡Emma Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,050	‡Gibson Con.	2½	2½	2½
2,500	‡Globe D. C.	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	‡Green M. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,550	Hecla Min'g.	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
7,000	‡Hi. Line.	17	16	17
7,000	‡J. Verde, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	‡Jim Butler	63	62	63
2,500	‡Jumbo Con.	18	13½	14½
7,500	Lamp. Sil'r	1½	1½	1½
2,320	‡Marsh M'g	6	5½	6
300	Mason Val.	6	5	5
3,000	‡Monitor C'r	3¾	3¾	3¾
8,000	‡McCiher L.	32	31	32

BONDS.

$100,000	‡A. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99	98¾	98¾
8,000	‡Beth. St'l. 5s 2-yr. notes	97¾	97¾	97¾
50,000	‡Ca. Gov. 5s	95¾	95	95¾
1,000	‡Gen. El. 6s 2-y.n., '19, 100	99¾	99¾	
10,000	‡Gen. El. 6s notes, '20	100¼	100	100

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Ask.
Air Reduc'n	73	78	73	80
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	3	7	3	7
Do pf	15	20	15	20
Am. W. Pa	2½	3	2½	3
Atlantic Fruit	11	12	11	12
Carwen Steel	8	9	8	9
Chal. Motors	5	6	5	6
Do pf	30	45	30	45
Charcoal Iron	84	88½	84	88½
Do pf	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾
Corp of Fla	7½	8	7½	8
Cramp Ship	83	87	83	87
Curtiss A. pf	60	75	60	75
Cuprite Sulp'r	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Free. Texas	40	42	40	42
Grant M. Car	2	4	2	4
Havana Tob.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Do pf	5	8	5	7
Hall Signal	5	7	5	7
Do pf	17	18	17	18
Holly Sugar	28	32	28	32
Do pf	94	98	94	98
Int. Mangan	8½	10	8½	10
Key. T. & R.	15½	16½	15½	16½
Kresge pf	95	105	95	105
Lake T. Boat	3	3¼	3	3¼
Do 1st pf	3	6	3	6
L. Val. C. S.	77	82	77	82
Man. Transit	⅞	1	⅞	1
Marlin Arms	77	80	78	82
Maxim Mun.	⅝	1	⅝	1
Nash Motors	75	85	75	85
Nat. Motors	5	10	5	10
N. Y. Ship	28	43½	30	41½
N. Y. Tran	14½	16	14½	16
Peer. T. & M.	17½	18	17½	18
Pocahontas-Logan Coal	2¼	3¼	2¼	3¼
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
Prud. Pict	5¾	6	5¾	6
Pyrene Mfg.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
Rep. Truck	28	43	28	43
St. Jo. Lead	15½	16¼	15½	16¼
Smith (A. O.)	15	20	15	20
Do pf	85	90	85	90

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Ask.
St. L., R. M. & P	32	37	32	37
Todd Ship	73	78	73	78
Un. Prof. Sh.	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
U. S. L. & H. pf.	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Wright-M. pf.	50	55	48	52
World Film pf.	½	¾	½	⅝

OIL STOCKS.

Cum. P. & R.	¾	1	¾	1
Duthie Oil, (a pros.)	.53	.55	.53	.55
Merritt Oil	19	20	19	20
Mid. Oil pf.	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
Midwest Ref.	107	109	107	109
Pierce Oil	9½	10	9½	10
Pen. Am.	50	52	50	52
Penn.-W. Oil	3½	5	3½	5
U. W. Oil	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Way. G. & G.	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
U. W. O., new	1½	2⅜	1½	1¾

MINING STOCKS.

Cerro G. Min.	1	1½	1	1½
Eur. Croesus	⅞	1	⅞	1
Fortuna	35	40	35	40
Gold. Merger	3½	4½	3½	4½
Great Bend	8	10	8	10
Howe Sound	4	4¼	4	4¼
Iron Blossom	⅞	1	⅞	1
Josevig Ken	½	⅝	½	⅝
Jerome-Pres	3	3½	3	3½
La Rose Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Lone Star	4½	5	4½	5
Magma Chief	⅞	1	⅞	1
Magma Cop	37

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 152, e s, 100 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100, foreclosure Feb. 27, 1918; Benno Lewinson, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St.....$21,000

BLEECKER ST, 251, e s, 36.7 ft s of Cornelia St, 15.8x66; Simon Adler to Frances Weiss and Cecelia, Carrie, and Martha Adler, 1,295 Madison Av, all title, quitclaim, all liens, March 4; attorney, Myron Harris, 32 Liberty St.....$1

HOUSTON ST, 176 West, n s, 61.10 ft w of Hancock St, 26x100; Jerome L. Lewis to Rose L. Bosley, Bloomfield, N. J.....mtg $27,000; Nov. 20, 1909; attorney, William Hauser, 100 William St.....$100

LENOX AV, n w corner of 112th St, 90.5x100; Malex Realty Co. to Normar Real Estate Corp., 170 Broadway, mtg $195,000, Feb. 23; attorney, Alex. S. Natanson, 170 Broadway.....$100

PERRY ST, 19, n s, 21.4 ft w of Waverly Place, 19x75; Jane Fagan et al., executors, &c., to Hy. Pressey, 207 Graham Av, Brooklyn, mtg $8,000, Feb. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway..$1

SHERMAN AV, n s, 200 ft w of 204th St, 100x150; Malex Realty Corp. to Normar Real Estate Corp., 170 Broadway, mtg $85,000, Feb. 23; attorney, Alex. S. Natanson, 170 Broadway.....$100

WEST ST, 197, s e corner of Jay St, 29.4x79.7 to Caroline St x29.7x78.9; John W. Griggs, individually, and another, trustees, to Paul S. Gant, 133 West 115th St.$80,000

WEST ST, 187, Paterson National Bank to Paul S. Gant, 135 West 115th St, March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, 1,707, e s, 25.2 ft s of 96th St, 25.2x100; Max Kornreich to George B. Bernheim, trustee, 148 West 56th St, mtg $14,500, June 19, 1917; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$1

3D AV, 1,900, e s, 20.10 ft s of 110th St, 20x85; Delta Holding Corporation to Saxton Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, mtg $19,000, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

10TH ST, s s, 161.1 ft e of 4th St, 111.4x40.11x irregular, except part for 7th Av and Varick St extension; Mary E. Coe to Emily C. Comstock, 9 Hillcrest Av, Yonkers, N. Y; attorney, Frederick H. Comstock, 36 Wall St.....$1

10TH ST, 427 West, n s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Samuel Benson to Alba Longa Co., 140 Nassau St, all liens, March 4; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 B'way..$100

18TH ST, s s, 310 ft w of 8th Av, 20x92; Hertzberg to Leonard Weil, 155 West 102d St., mtg $4,270, all liens, March 5; attorney, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway...$1

18TH ST, s s, 310 ft w of 8th Av, 20x92; Martha T. Sands and another, executors, &c., to J. Hertzberg, 135 West 115th St, ½ part, all liens, March 5; attorney, W. M. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$7,000

SAME PROPERTY; Charles W. Sands to same, ½ part, March 5; attorney, same..$1

49TH ST, 322 West, s s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Sol Dornberger to John M. Tienken and John H. Wohlmann, 224 West 49th St, mtg $20,000, Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$1

63D ST, 403 East, n s, 81 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Andrew Hoffman to Sarah Silverstein, 1,026 Main St, Hartford, Conn., quitclaim, Feb. 20; attorney, Isidor Frey, 49 Wall St.....$1

65TH ST, s s, 164.8 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5; Elizabeth A. Alexander to Charles J. Welch, 18 East 70th St, all liens, March 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

83D ST, 166 West, s s, 105 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x109.8x25.1x107.8; Leona Holding Corp. to Sexton Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, mtg $28,000, all liens, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

83D ST, 326 West, s s, 310 ft w of 8th Av, 20x92, March 5; Jacob Hertzberg to Charles W. Sands, 23 Park Av, individually, et al., executors, &c., 5 years; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$4,270

84TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 125x100.5x irregular, March 5; Jane Sanders and Kath. S. Galbraith to William Rankin, 119 West 77th St, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$25,000

88TH ST, n s, 82.2 ft e of Park Av, 25.8x100.8, March 5; Kate Natter to Emma Schai, 278 5th Av, 8 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Peter Cook, 258 Broadway.....$17,000

98TH ST, 150 East, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, March 2; James M. Howell to M. Josephine Ely, Lyndon, N. Y., due March 15, 1928; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St.....$6,500

126TH ST, 143 West, n s, 315 ft e of 7th Av, 15x99.11, March 1; William H. Meyer to Edw. N. Roeser, 129 West 126th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, John E. Roeser, 156 Broadway.....$2,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of 166th St, 106.4x62.4x97.11x19.10; Bernard Trepton to Sterling Holding Corp., 299 Broadway, prior mtg $20,500, Feb. 28, due Aug. 28, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Geltner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$2,000

CLAY AVENUE, w s, being south half Lot 451, map Unionport, 50x108; Stephen M. Wickes to Anna C. Wickes, 119 Academy St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1920; attorneys, Guernsey & G., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....$1,500

TREMONT AV, n e corner Park Av, 50.6x103.4x49.11x111.1; John J. Paulsen et al. to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 30, 1918, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$30,000

TREMONT AV, n s, 50.6 ft e of Park Av, 25.3x90.11x24.11x94.10; same to Ida Gotgreu et al., 22 East 89th St, Feb 14, due as per bond; attorney, same.....$10,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 125 ft s of Railroad Av, 50x120; Bernard Clark to William J. Reed, 1,966 University Av, March 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

4TH ST, s e s, 280 ft n of Union Av, 20.9x100x22.3x100, (Westchester;) Lina Koch to August H. Wergin, 2,526 St. Raymond Av, March 4, 3 years, 4 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

MULBERRY ST, 100, n e corner of Canal St; Annie M. Losee to Julius Braunstein, 515 West 187th St, et al., 5 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, Louis Harris, 106 Mott St.....$3,600

17TH ST, 445 West, cellar and store floor; Mary E. and Annie Kirkpatrick to John Kirkpatrick, 447 West 17th St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, John B. Quintin, 1,358 Broadway.....$720

18TH ST, 438 to 454 West, all; James J. Riordan, Inc., to Commercial Garage, Inc., on the premises, extension lease from April 1, 1928, to July 24, 1936; attorney, Walter J. Moore, 15 William St.....$17,000

85TH ST, 26 East, s s, 25x100, all; Thomas J. L. McManus to Hugh Greene, 77 East 85th St, 3 years from March 1, 1918, 3 years' renewal at $1,100; attorneys, Sheehy & McC., 256 Broadway.....$900

Bronx.

EAST FORDHAM ROAD, 272, store; Henry Linsmann to Salvatore Mastrolio, 2,489 Tiebout Av, 2 years, from May 1, 1918; attorney, Salvatore Mastrolio, 2,489 Tiebout Av.....$45 for 1st year and $50 for 2d year

144TH ST, 300 East, s s, 25x100, all; George H. Schutts to Isidor Cohen, 381 East 143d St, 5 years, from May 1, 1918; attorney, Isaac Cohen, 381 East 142d St.....$1,020

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,109-1,111, mtg $12,000; Jacob D. Rhodoff to Ada Rhodoff, 1,421 Madison Av; attorneys, L. & J. J. Joseph, 136 Broadway.....$100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,916, mtg $11,000; Lillie N. Sternberg to Commonwealth Savings Bank, 2,007 Amsterdam Av; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$11,000

WEST BROADWAY, 2, Greenwich St, 217, mtg $3,000; Jeannette Chandler to Sterling Holding Corp., 299 Broadway; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$100

49TH ST, 326 West, mtg $24,000; Rose Reilly, ex'x, to Rose Reilly, 8,572 7th Av; attorney, Ira B. Stewart, 346 Broadway.....$1

61ST ST, 236 East, mtg $12,000; Mercantile Trust Co., trustee, to Mercantile Trust Co., trustee; attorney, Peter R. Gateno, 299 Broadway.....$12,000

83D ST, n s, 123 ft w of East End Av, 25x —; Augustus H. Grant to Lawyers Mortgage Co, 59 Liberty St; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.

SAME PROPERTY; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. to Rusenn Pruza, 312 East 79th St, et al., as trustees under trust agreement; attorney, same.....$15,000

84TH ST, 331 West, mtg $4,000; Lillian M. Duvale, ex'x, to John A. Burns, Cold Spring, N. Y.; attorneys, Zabriskie, S. K. & G., 49 Wall St.....$1

94TH ST, 60 West; Laura E. Walker to New York Title and Mortgage Co.....$15,000

BROADWAY, 1,448, 1st Av, 852, mtg $17,500; Park Av, 1,692, mtg $14,000; Bernard L. Tim and another, ex'rs, to B. L. Tim, 209 West 79th St, and another, trustees; attorney, S. H. Guggenheimer, 50 Broad St, 4 assignments, each $1

BROADWAY, 1,448, 1st Av, 852, mtg $15,444, 3-1-3 parts; John Hasselberger, ex'r, to Mary L. Young et al., 443 West 49th St; attorney, Charles Kaufman, 35 Nassau St, 3 assignments, each $1

Bronx.

BRONX PLACE, n s, 325.5 ft e of White Plains Road; United States Trust Co., trustee, to L. Frederic Requa, 2 East 84th St.; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.$1

DAVIDSON AV, 2,391, Carlton Curtis et al., executors, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$25,000

LOTS 246 and 247, 151, 152, 195, 197, 198, 173, 174, 149, 126, 127, 15, and 16, map of Dash estate; Bowie Dash Realty Co. to Anzonetta B. Knappe, on Palmetta Av, Daytona, Fla.; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 88 Nassau St.; assignment 8 mtgs.....$1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 383 ft n of Wall St, 42.8x175; William Mitchell to Charles H. Russell, 100 East 73d St, and another; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$14,000

TIFFANY ST, e s, 325 ft n of 163d St, Lawyers Mortgage Co. to William E. Smith, 110 33d St; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.$39,000

136TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Willis Av; same to same; attorney, same.....$1

140TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av; Henrietta Underhill to United States Trust Co., trustee; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$1

170TH ST, s s, 100.1 ft w of Bristow Av; same to same; attorney same.....$1

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

DYCKMAN ST, w s, 294.6 ft s of St. Nicholas Av, 475x150x irregular; Cornelia G. Chapin against Fort George Realty Co., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. H. Judge.

MADISON AV, 778 and 780; Albert H. Stone against Rebe Wilansky et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. R. Coughlan

18TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x92; New York Savings Bank against George P. Bedford, administrator, et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Dutton.

39TH ST, 212 West; Thomas McLure et al. against Midtown Holding Corp. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark.

116TH ST, n s, 72.11 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x80; New York Savings Bank against William W. Gelz, executor, et al; amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Dutton

Bronx.

LOT 39, map of Benson Estate; Throggs Neck; Algernon T. Burr, as trustee, against William J. Bailey, et al., action to recover judgment; attorney, G. H. Taylor, Jr.

177TH ST, 61 East, Louisa K. Kuntz against Verdun Realty Corp., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Hall.

258TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Katonah Av, 35x100; Louisa K. Kuntz against Mary C. Kremser, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Hall.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Studios.—Washington Square section; all improvements; special Summer rates. Duross, 2377 Claremont Pkwy.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET

for two years, where lease may be continued, 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.—ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

Reliable concern desires to lease May 1st, approximately 600 square feet office space for branch sales office; location preferred below Brooklyn Bridge or vicinity 42d St.; must be outside office in modern building. F 283 Times Downtown.

7 EAST 54TH STREET.

25-foot, 4-story and basement house, with 3-story extension; elevator, steam heat, electric light; in the exclusive retail section. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

TWO OFFICES to sublet, Astor Building, corner 42d St. and 5th Av.; each about 450 square feet; rental respectively $1,200 and $1,800 per anum; choice location; immediate possession. Inquire James Cameron, 50 East 42d St.; telephone Vanderbilt 60.

972 SIXTH AVENUE.

Light Lofts, about 20x50.

Rental $60 per month.

APPLY L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 West 72d Street.

49th St., 28 West.—TWO STORES; one 1,900 sq. ft.; other 1,000 sq. ft., for high-class business; reasonable rentals; best location in city. BRETT REALTY CO., 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

CORNER STORE.

76 Morningside Drive, corner 118th St. Steam heat, electric light, all improvements. W. Hanson Alexander, 503 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 5718.

Loft to rent, 88-90 Walker St., 25x90; steam power, heat, elevator service, sprinkler system; well-equipped building. Apply engineer or owner, S. Hellinger, 309 Broadway. Phone Worth 4945.

37th St., 56 West.—BACK PARLOR with extension; suitable tailor, milliner, any light business; reasonable rent; good lease. BRETT, 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

STORES FOR HIGH-CLASS BUSINESS, $2,500 to $3,500; possession. Premises, 23 AND 27 WEST 56TH, or AMES & COMPANY, 20 WEST 31ST.

TO SUBLET.—Handsomely furnished business office, with telephone and stenographic service. Apply Room 205 Architects' Building, Park Av. and 40th St.

DOCTORS' OFFICES, 19 West 54th St.; rentals $1,200 and $2,500. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Lofts, 50x50 and 25x50, with power, good for ironworker or woodworker; low rent. 449 West 41st.

Desirable floor, 3d Av., near 59th; large show windows, busy neighborhood. 983 3d Av.

Very desirable desk room to let, with use of telephone; up-to-date building; centre New York City. S 15 Times.

Artistic Studios, high class office building, $15 to $30; also other very light, desirable space. 110 West 40th St.

140 WEST 34TH ST.—Parlor floor, 25x90. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Large front parlor, modern conveniences, suitable any business. Engraver, 81 West 50th.

Furnished private office, stenographic service; Wall St. section. B. D., 211 Times Downtown.

Office 813 in Fifth Avenue Building, sublease; sacrifice, $45. Keys, Room 821.

2 lofts, 45x78; elevator, steam heat. 630 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Front of carpentry and woodworking shop; reasonable. Field, 40 Manhattan St.

6TH AV., 901.—Large corner store at 51st St., to rent. Apply janitor.

DESKROOM—BANKERS TRUST BLDG. BRETT, 501 5TH AV., ROOM 1115.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

50,000 TO 100,000 SQUARE FEET OF WAREHOUSE SPACE IN GREATER NEW YORK FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY. A. B., BOX 220, NEW YORK CITY.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $350 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 10 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrificing extraordinary country place; acreage picturesque; self-sustaining, unencumbered. 4308 Woolworth Building.

Real Estate Wanted.

About 50 feet front, for bungalow; near New Rochelle; cash for bargain. Walsh, 2,703 Creston Av., Bronx.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm, 6-room house, 3½ acres, fertile, cultivated land, 100 fruit trees, chicken houses, incubator, &c.; $2,100 complete, on easy terms, to a responsible party. "Wachek," 15 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM PRICES have not advanced in Columbia County; crops and produce 100 per cent. higher. For information, etc., write Rural Life Co., Kinderhook, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Litchfield, Conn.—184 acres, 95 tillable; good soil, smooth, level fields; 10 acres fruit, 10-room house, 5 barns; on main road, near village; good markets. For particulars address Borgeson, 267 Main St., Bristol, Conn.

Two farms for sale; also small place in village. L. W. Hopkins, Scotland, Conn.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Private house, Gramercy Park section; steam, electricity; 140 East 19th St. Edward Kling.

Beautiful house for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. East 94th St.; great bargain; particulars, Glanzier, Schuyler 2989.

Brooklyn.

Real, homey house, new, seven large rooms, spacious laundry; every modern improvement, pretty interior decorations; cozy corner, tiled fireplace; just off beautiful shore road; owner drafted; small cash payment, balance like rent. Telephone Bay Ridge 758.

Queens.

Owner in need of $350 cash at once, will sacrifice six-room cottage, all improvements; tiled kitchen and bathroom; combination gas and electric fixtures; parquet floors; full cellar; price $3,800, worth $4,800; will give deed on first payment, balance very easy terms; within 5c fare zone. B. Uneeda, 161 West 34th St., New York City.

Westchester.

Beautiful house, restricted, in Mount Vernon; 12 rooms, 2 baths; parquet floors; steam, electric light, instantaneous water heat; ample grounds, fruit trees, vegetable garden. Particulars, H. W. Krumwiede, Jr., 1,895 7th Av., N. Y. City. Cathedral 9618.

Long Island.

Just completed, ideal new 7-room house, on plot 40x100; very high ground; beautiful view; several trees on premises; North Shore, Long Island, 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes from station; Hy-tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, extra breakfast room with built-in Dutch cabinet; bedroom, exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat; tiled bath; large clothes presses and linen closet; open attic; small cash payment down and $45 a month; telephone, call, or write at once. Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th Street, New York City; telephone Greeley 563.

If you are looking for a house that needs some small repairs, with outbuildings, &c., large plot, in thickly manufacturing town, make good year-around home, complete for $1,250, on easy terms, call or write at once for particulars to Mrs. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

10-room house, hot water supply system, electric light, open plumbing, double garage, to lease, $30 per month, apply on premises. H. L. Kalpenbach, Woodhaven and Walker Avs., Woodhaven, L. I.

5-room bungalow; all improvements; large grounds, garage; great bargain for $3,400; must have $1,000 cash at once; hour out. Robert, 161 West 34th St., New York City.

$15 monthly pays principal and interest on my cozy home; all improvements; only $100 down to quick buyer; block from trolley, B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong.—Handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets; gas, electric light; 100x400, garage; $9,500; or $18,000, good order; location unexcelled; elevation 1,200 feet. W. Alanson Alexander, 508 5th Av.

At Glenridge.—Modern Colonial home of 10 rooms, 2 baths, with every convenience; garage for 2 cars; 1½ feet front by 300 feet deep; shade trees and garden; assessed value, $14,000; terms to responsible party. P 226 Downtown.

At Mountain Station, South Orange.—Two houses, 10 rooms each; all improvements; $8,500; rent $60. O. S. Thompson, 257 4th Av., New York. Telephone 3163 Gramercy.

Connecticut.

Beautiful country home, near Westfield; 7 rooms; steam, electricity, fireplaces; sleeping porch; acre; $4,500; half cash. L 123 Times.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

PARK AV. and SIXTY-FOURTH ST.

100 East 64th St., southeast corner of Park Av.; modern private dwelling with garage; exceptionally well located; possession May 1; seen by appointment. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

7 EAST 54TH STREET.

25-foot, 4-story and basement house; elevator, steam heat, electric light; possession at once. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

New Jersey.

TO RENT UNTIL SEPT. 1

to refined family, no children, handsome modern 6-room suburban home, unfurnished, fine equipment, large front porch, and rear upstairs sleeping porch; 30 minutes from New York; unsurpassed train service; all conveniences; $40 monthly. TELEPHONE MILLER, John 1598. Suite 1003, 27 Cedar St., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Westchester.

Artistically furnished, seven rooms, two baths, garage, Lawrence Park. Phone Bronxville 1127.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

10TH, 41 EAST.—Young woman wishes to share 7-room apartment; steam, shower bath, private phone; room, $5, $12. Stuyvesant 272.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

84TH, EAST.—Attractively furnished front apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths. Lenox 4843.

90TH, 64 EAST.—Two, three sunny rooms, kitchen, furnished suit tenant; elevator; business women preferred. Telephone or call before 10; after 6. Lenox 4717.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 94 East 32d St.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

MADISON AV., NEAR 59TH ST.

Five-room corner apartment.

Large, light rooms and bath. Restaurant.

Furnished, $175; unfurnished, $125.

REGENT REALTY CO., 33 WEST 42D ST.

TWO-ROOM APARTMENT for bachelor in private house. Telephone Plaza 2200.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix-Portland.)—Desirable suites, 2 rooms and bath, reasonable; special monthly rates; American, European plan.

50TH, 214 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Light, clean, completely furnished 3-room single apartment; improvements; owner.

51ST, (near 5th Av.)—Spacious apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; attractive parlor floor; suitable for doctor. Circle 2883.

54TH, 29 WEST. (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private bath.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

59TH, 220 WEST.—Eight-room apartment, centrally located. Apply doorman Monday and Tuesday.

59TH, 100 WEST, (Overlooking Park.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, beautifully furnished; restaurant. Mason.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.) —Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

72D ST., WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; piano; $135. See Mr. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

74TH, 704 WEST.—One room kitchenette apartment; southern exposure; private house; references.

79TH ST., WEST. — Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; piano; $165; large, light rooms. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Four houses, cozy furnished rooms and apartments; some with kitchenettes; references. Schuyler 9606.

82D, 137 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4-room housekeeping apartment, bath, electricity. Apply superintendent.

84TH ST. AND WEST END AV.—Unusually attractive apartment, until Oct. 1, 6 large, light rooms and 2 baths; all modern conveniences; $350 per month. Miss Hinton, Murray Hill 6632.

86TH, 257 WEST.—Artistic studio apartment, living, bed room, kitchenette, bath. Roma, 6th.

86TH, 340 WEST, (4th centre.)—Leaving city, sacrifice $400 apartment 7 rooms, 3 baths, exquisitely furnished, six months.

88TH, 308 WEST.—Private house, two rooms, kitchenette; electricity; service; $40-$65.

90 S. WEST.—Handsome elevator apartment, 6 rooms; $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished 5 rooms, piano, electricity; all cars convenient. Garrett.

96TH, WEST, (Near Park.)—Floor; beautiful home; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity, suitable two gentlemen. Phone River 5413.

105TH, 142 WEST.—Front suite; subway; electricity; piano; telephone; $18 weekly. Trotter.

111TH, 606 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Five-room furnished apartment immediately for rent, long or short lease; reference required. Call Apartment 33.

115TH.—Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment, $110 month until October. Vanderbilt 1450.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette apartment; ninth floor rear; southern exposure; lease to July 1 or longer; immediate possession. Phone Morning. 3040.

118TH, 420 WEST.—To let, steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; opposite Columbia University. Apt. 24.

162D ST., 68 WEST.—Five outside rooms until October; tastefully furnished; near elevated and subway; reasonable. Colvin, Tel. Melrose 625.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; unusual opportunities; subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully FURNISHED ROOMS AND BATH,

with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,

306 West 98th St. Near Broadway.

Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary, Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

BROADWAY AND 86TH ST.—High-class 7-room, spacious apartment; beautifully furnished; 2 baths, irrigation and unobstructed light service; will sublet for 3 to 6 months. For appointment, write Box R 193 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 68TH ST.—Seven-room apartment, completely and richly furnished; to let from May 15 to Oct. 15. Apply F. G. Wilson, 150 Lafayette St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Attractively furnished 2,3 room apartments; maid service; restaurant.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.

Five large, all outside, luxuriously furnished rooms; period furniture, Persian rug, silver, linen, piano; block from Riverside Drive, half block from Broadway subway and cars; long, short lease; high class home. 220 West 110th St., (Cathedral Parkway.) Apartment 92.

HOTEL JOSEPH, 205 West 101st St., near Broadway. — Beautifully furnished large, warm, sunny, six, seven, and eight rooms; bountiful meals, extra large kitchen, electric lights, linen, maid service, elevator, telephone, and bellboy service; immediate possession. Phone 9575 Riverside.

MANHATTAN AV., (West 105th.)—Dainty little housekeeping suite, entire top floor, small, private, modern house; bath, electricity, telephone, linen included, $60; references exchanged. Academy 2926.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640.—Seven rooms, three baths, southern exposure, corner apartment, all outside rooms; beautiful view Hudson; bright, cheerful; comfortably, neatly furnished; rent reasonable to select small family adults. Apply Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240.—Two rooms, foyer and bath; non-housekeeping apartment; outside, sunshiny; furnished or unfurnished; maid service, restaurant for resident. Apply Apt. 502.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258.—Furnished apartment to sublet; 6 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully decorated; view; 4 rooms and two bedrooms; on Riverside, in 90s; modern improvements; new furniture. Phone 791 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, (corner 135th.)—Handsomely furnished four-room apartment; southern exposure; Apt. 1. Telephone Morningside 2780.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th.)—Ten and eleven light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—Beautifully furnished four-room apartment, until October; $100.

SIX large, light rooms, overlooking Central Park, completely and handsomely furnished; can be seen by appointment. Riverside 654.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH,—Most unusual apartment; large, sunny studio, living room, 4 rooms connecting with double doors, giving suite of 70 feet; sunny kitchen and dining room; ample closets; open fires, steam heat; charmingly furnished; wonderful view. Telephone Spring 1323.

WEST END AV., 284, (73d.)—Attractively furnished two-room kitchenette suites; private bath; electric light.

WEST END AV., 862, (102d.)—Handsomely furnished one to four room apartments.

Out of Town.

For Rent—Furnished flat, five rooms, all modern conveniences; best residential section Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Write T. C. Thompson, 1,022 West Washington St., Petersburg, Va.

Unfurnished—East Side.

17TH ST., 333 EAST, (Stuyvesant Square.)—Entire second-floor apartment; 7 rooms; rent $55.

FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

37TH, 154 EAST.—Newly altered building. Apartments of 2 rooms and bath. Rents $600 to $780, including care of rooms. Door service, Breakfast, Valet. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., Inc., Agt. 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

37TH, 6 EAST.—For rent, immediately, unfurnished or partly furnished, two rooms and bath; large living room, fireplace; southern exposure; hall service day and night; restaurant in building.

53D, 123 EAST.—Modern Park Av. apartment, 3 large rooms, foyer, bath; ample closets.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath. Agent on premises.

IN EIGHTIES, block from elevated station; single and double rooms, all conveniences; breakfast optional; excellent location, D 247 Times Downtown.

LIVING ROOM, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, private hall, furnished, on lease. Plaza 6983.

MADISON AV., Near 59th St.)

Five-room corner apartment.

Large, light rooms and bath; restaurant.

Furnished, $175; unfurnished, $125.

REGENT REALTY CO., 33 West 42d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 894, (Apartment 1F.)—Large room, adjoining bath.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

54TH ST., 19 WEST.—Doctor's apartment; rent $2,500; very desirable location. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

57TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Carnegie Hall.)—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartment, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.—4-room housekeeping apartment, 14th floor, southwest corner, all sunny; service elevator, cold storage; Steinway piano; $250 per month until September. Telephone Circle 3560, or call, 14 H.

69TH ST., 72 WEST.—Seven rooms, steam, hot water; $60. Apply Janitor.

NO. 55 WEST 72D ST.

APARTMENTS OF 3 ROOMS AND BATH. Passenger and serv. elevator. Moderate rental. Apply L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 West 72d St.

78TH, 325 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Eleven rooms and bath, $125.

84TH, 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath; $55; immediate possession.

93D, 325 West.—7 rooms, elevator apartment, light and sunny; one door from Drive. Apply Superintendent.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

161ST ST., 581 WEST, N. E. COR. BROADWAY.—7 and 8 rooms and 2 baths, steam heat, electric light, night and day elevator and telephone service; possession at once; rentals $70 and $80. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

APARTMENTS, 25-27 WEST 56TH, one to five rooms, $900-$2,400. AMES, 26 WEST 31ST., or premises.

HAMILTON PLACE, 87.—Five rooms, front, seventh floor; elevator. Lecog.

NAGLE AV., 59.—Four large, sunny rooms, all improvements; near subway; $35. St. Nicholas 9838.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 462.—Nine rooms and three baths to sublet, $2,000. Morningside 9080.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—Five rooms, with or without studio. Morningside 9080.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

9 West 9th.—Two or three rooms and bath; also four rooms and two baths; electric light, open grates; steam heat; service.

WEST END AV., 393. (Corner 79th.)—Seven unusually large, light rooms; convenient subway. Roosa.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted—Three bedrooms and parlor, including maid's quarters, fully furnished, in elevator house; must have cafe; preferably 86th and 90s; preference must be exchanged; rental about $100. Write full particulars, H 189 Times.

COUPLE able to give unquestionable references desire to lease high-grade furnished apartment of 8 to 12 rooms on east side, 60th to 90th St., from Fifth Av. to Park Av.; will take long lease. Box S 194 Times.

TWO or three bedrooms, living room and bath, preferably with kitchenette, between 30th and 60th Sts., rental not exce

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Auto School WEST SIDE Y.M.C.A. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Special classes for ladies.

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ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, closed; monthly terms to firms not employing bookkeepers. Write Cornell, 2,744 Broadway. Telephone Academy 2214.

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SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.
15 years' experience; salary $150 month. Excellent credentials. S 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; five years; double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance; references; $22. L 315 Times Downtown.

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BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, understands controlling accounts, knowledge accounting; excellent references; salary $18. Herwitz, Phone E. N. Y. 9787.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, age 18; knowledge stenography and typewriting, trial balance. Sara Rosenfeld, 103 East 106th St.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; highest credentials; executive ability; salary $22. L 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough, reliable; knowledge stenography, typewriting; executive ability; best references. L 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, trial balance, double entry, controlling accounts; $20. S 197 Times.

CLERICAL.—Young lady for general office work; competent and capable; 5 years' experience. S 126 Times.

COMPANION-HELPER. — Refined middle-aged woman, assist with children, invalids, afternoon or evening; invaluable; reference. L 117 Times.

COMPANION, lady's maid, capable, refined young woman, desires position. White, 2,754 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR and stenographer, competent; Christian; best references; $15. L 324 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER, excellent, fashionable, eight years with 5th Av. firm, desires few more customers; out by day or home. Mrs. Ollendorff, 440 East 139th St.

DRESSMAKING, $4 day; perfect cut and fit; quick worker; no lunch, telephone. Martin, St. Nicholas 2652.

DRESSMAKER.—High-class; out day; moderate; references. Hall, Riverside 4751.

DRESSMAKER, excellent, desires one or two customers; out by day. S 158 Times.

FILING EXPERT, librarian, and typist, now with New York Public Library, desires position where above experience can be utilized. Address "L. A.," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

GIRL, (16), wishes clerical position as beginner, near Grand Central. S 199 Times.

GOVERNESS, superior, well bred, wishes position; years of experience in teaching and physical care of young children; take entire charge; references. S 180 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Working housekeeper, good manager, buyer, for clergyman's or bachelor's house; eight years' reference, last employer. S 198 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined middle-aged woman desires care of furnished apartment for privilege of occupancy during owner's absence. L 118 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, good cook, city references, wishes position, small family; cooking, light housework. Write C. M., 217 East 62d.

MASSEUSE, (licensed,) visits ladies only, except by physician's prescriptions. Miss Honeman, 241 West 42d. Bryant 7157.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced; knowledge of stenography, typewriting; $12. S., 302 West 116th.

SALESWOMAN of exceptional character, ability, and business experience desires a position with a reliable firm. L 112 Times.

SALESWOMAN, outside, or solicitor; competent; excellent references; willing to travel. D 220 Times Downtown.

SEAMSTRESS, (Colored.)—Can cut and fit; part time or by day. 151 West 131st St. Phone Morningside 6476. Harvey.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER; excellent business experience; possesses tact and initiative; school graduate; includes librarian course; A1 references; salary $18 to prove ability. L 339 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.
Educated, refined, high-class young women, with experience along executive lines; capable taking entire charge affairs of busy man; references; $30. S 123 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER.—Highest grade, intelligent work; familiar with filing systems and all office details; $20. L 307 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' high-class experience, educated, best of references; salary, $22 to $25. Write S 127 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; INITIATIVE; RAPID, ACCURATE; $18; EXECUTIVE ABILITY. L 323 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY. — Seven years' experience; knowledge stenography and bookkeeping; salary $20. S 193 Times.

SECRETARY and bookkeeper would like few hours' employment each evening. L 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert in taking dictation and transcribing rapidly, quick thinker, high school graduate; six years' experience; can handle volume of work; good personality, pleasing disposition; start immediately; $23. L 105 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, American, Christian; six years' thorough experience, commercial, legal, technical lines; possesses high school education, intelligence, initiative; neat, refined appearance. L 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, 5 years' real estate, mechanical experience; knowledge bookkeeping, operate switchboard, all standard machines; no clock watcher; $15; good references. C 382 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 24 years, excellent education, sensible, executive ability, at present employed, desires to change for position offering good prospects. Femer, 217 Rutledge St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' engineering, commercial experience; thoroughly competent; Christian; $18. L 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, technical experience, academic education, age 25; six years' experience; thorough knowledge bookkeeping. $22. M., 129 Edgecombe Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, thoroughly experienced, knowledge bookkeeping, desires position downtown; $16. L 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, rapid and accurate, willing worker; salary $13-$15. D 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, conscientious worker, desires permanent position; downtown preferred; $12. L 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—6 years' experience; Christian; no agency; $18. D 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; 8½ years with present concern, drug importers; capable; salary $25. Z 282 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, initiative; 5 years' experience; highly recommended; $18-$20; competent. P. S., 242 East 82d St.

STENOGRAPHER, (18,) 2 years' experience; rapid typist; employed at present. L 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; two years' experience; willing worker; $12. D 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; $20-$25; capable handling office details. D 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping, high school graduate, experienced, accurate, refined; $15.00. L 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience thoroughly competent and reliable; salary $18. L 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 3 years' experience; capable; high school graduate; $15. L 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Christian; 24; high school graduate; thoroughly experienced; $22. D 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent correspondent. S 171 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced office detail work; references; $22-$25. S 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year law experience; ambitious, fast, accurate; $12. Lillian Skillwitz, Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid worker; references; American; $15. L 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; 3 years' commercial, 1 year's legal experience; references. L 259 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; 4 years' experience; knowledge office details; $16. L 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, beginner, desires position; $10. L 98 Times.

SWITCHBOARD-CLERICAL WORK.—Christian, 18 years; 2 years' central office experience; reference, K. Angelbeck, 230 Troy Av., Brooklyn.

TRANSLATOR. — American girl, English, Spanish translator, stenographer; ten years' Latin-American business experience; temporary or permanent; $30. Address XX., 267 West 45th St.

YOUNG LADY, (21,) competent bookkeeper, capable typist, energetic worker; will furnish satisfactory credentials; salary, $18. Telephone Lenox 755, or write L 94 Times.

Instruction.

COMPANION.—Young woman, high school and conservatory graduate, wishes position as instructress in music to children. N 631 Times Harlem.

FRENCH.—Young woman wishes to give lessons, conversational method, morning or afternoon, $1.50 hour; reduction for class of three or more. L 114 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 114 West 39th St. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.
Seventeen years' broad manufacturing experience, accounting, cost, auditing, shop routing, statistical, financial statements, credit, and office management; late chief accountant largest automobile manufacturer; highest credentials; age 37. Executive, B 140 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (30,) American, draft exempt, 8 years' experience as bookkeeper, having complete charge, mercantile and manufacturing, 4 years with C. P. A., desires to connect with accounting firm. L 309 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, competent, available Saturday; can audit or write up books, install systems, &c. H. M., care President Institute, 218 East 72d St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 1o6. Portland 6088.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports; trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typist; Christian young man, (21;) lots of initiative; expert automobile driver; $2,500 per annum. L 103 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, draft exempted; N. Y. U. student; 10 years' practical experience; A1 references; chemical manufacturers preferred; salary $2,500. L 313 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (33;) executive, capable taking charge; 15 years' experience general and cost accounting; best references. L 115 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. — HEAD SENIOR ACCOUNTANT FOR CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT DESIRES ONE DAY'S WORK EACH WEEK. L 127 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor, (27,) expert public accounting experience; modern methods. Systematizer, L 119 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER. — Man with initiative desires position, with advancement. D 230 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, OFFICE MANAGER open for position with reputable firm. D 220 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced credit man; capable taking charge of office; $35. L 318 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT'S JUNIOR, J. Feinberg, 145 West 111th St. Cathedral 8344.

ADVERTISING NOVELTY SALESMAN desires to connect with house manufacturing full line of specialties for city and road. L 100 Times.

AUDITOR, accountant, executive; have long banking experience; highest references; 34, single; accustomed to meeting the public. L 317 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK, American young man, above draft, would accept clerical position with national or savings bank; experienced; excellent references; replies please state position offered and salary. Address C 413 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, 21, Christian, military exempt; willing and obliging; accustomed to handling large number of active accounts; understands credits and collections; will start at $20, with opportunity for advancement; highest references. D 243 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, (23;) draft exempt; 4 years' experience, including public accounting experience; capable of taking full charge; knowledge stenography, typewriting; $23 week. S 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 17, wishes position to enlarge his knowledge; well experienced in banking business, also in typewriting and general office work. L 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25;) exempt; thoroughly experienced; trial balances, statements, controlling accounts; rapid, reliable and efficient; $30. L 338 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, junior accountant; N. Y. U. accounting student; fully experienced; controlling accounts and trial balances; best references. N 634 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough knowledge modern accounting methods; 28; excellent penman, rapid figurer; executive or subordinate; salary $25-$30. L 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Accountancy student, 4 years' bookkeeping experience, desires position as bookkeeper or assistant to accountant. N 635 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, two years' experience, ineligible for draft, wants connection with firm; opportunity for advancement. L 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, credit man, 25, exempt, ten years' experience, executive ability, modern accounting methods; present employed. L 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant; 19; high school graduate; three years' practical experience controlling accounts, trial balance, &c.; $18. D 233 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, exempt, experienced general office man, desires position reliable concern; 10 years present firm; salary $25. S 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, cashier; can use experience. Williams, 508 West 113th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 19, 3 years' experience; knowledge of typewriting; references. L 306 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Past 20; thoroughly competent; excellent penman; complete charge; $20. L 267 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (21,) with reference; has 3 years' experience in a large woolen house. L 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (29;) 9 years' experience; thoroughly capable; controlling accounts; exempt. J 501 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 19½; controlling accounts; experienced; high school graduate; $18. S 131 Times.

CARPENTER, cabinetmaker, wishes work per day or contract, business house or private. 209 East 19th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 25, single, well recommended, desires permanent position, where reliable, obliging man is appreciated; high-power cas, electric cars; city, country. P 2,781 Marion Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married; 12 years' experience; 4 years last position; temperate, reliable; personal references. Young, 1,983 Crotona Av.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic, (33,) married, wishes position private family; honest, reliable; strict abstainer; reference. Lenox 9300, Extension 306.

CHAUFFEUR, age 33, wants private position; vast experience; unquestionable reference, H. Mayer, 1,160 Bryant Av. Phone 1221 Intervale.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private; five years' driving, repairing experience; best personal references. Soderland, 450 West 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR, single, exempt, experienced, wishes position for traveling around the United States. Louis Keiser, 319 East 79th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (20,) four years' experience. Muller, 56 West 93d St. Riverside 1830-J.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; single; excellent references; $30 weekly; permanent; private only. S 175 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (30,) wishes position; 3 years' experience; select private or commercial. S. Pulente, 66 Woodhull St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR wishes to have a position, private; 4 years' experience. L. Manasek, 439 East 71st St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR and Al mechanic; private or commercial; first-class references. N 625 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, exempt, trustworthy, careful driver; 9 years' reference. N 630 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; 9 years' experience; abstainer. J. Raphael, 2,059 Davidson Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR wishes good, steady private position; good references. Eller, 219 East 66th.

CHAUFFEUR. Useful Man wishes position. Outinen, 60 East 127th St.

CIVIL ENGINEER, graduate, 38; 8 years' business experience, 14 years' experience surveying and contraction sewers, highways, bridges, tunnels, canals; stationary. 1,877 Southern Boulevard.

CLERICAL MAN, 19, good education, clerical, office experience, desires position. L 76 Times.

CLERK, Christian, 37, desires position; nine years present employer; references. N 632 Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CLERK, 22 years old, desires to make change; eight years' varied business experience with one concern; knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography, traffic and freight claims; best references. D 231 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, 27; thoroughly experienced production shop clerk, purchasing agent, factory, machine shop; excellent credentials. L 290 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, 28, exempt, desires position with advancement; have 9 years clerical experience; best references. S 122 Times.

CLERK.—American, 20, collegiate education, five years' business experience, desires position with reputable concern. L 107 Times.

CREDIT MAN, thorough accountant, concise, tactful correspondent, seeks executive connections. H 338 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN-ENGINEER, first-class; technical, structural, and mechanical experience; industrial plants, mill buildings, power houses, reinforced concrete; good designer, detailer, and checker. S 172 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, designer, experienced, last several years practicing architect, designed, supervised many large buildings, desires responsible position. H 339 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, 28 years old, draft exempt, wants position. D 248 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR.—Construction work; thoroughly competent; 15 years' experience; can superintend. S 200 Times.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, active, 25, married, exempt, desires position where advancement is essential; can furnish excellent references. S 191 Times.

FARM MANAGER. — Young man, educated, with some experience in gardening and the care of cattle; would undertake the management of small farm or estate near New York City. J. B. O'Grady, care of Newcastle Farm, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

GARDENER, working Superintendent; American citizen, 40; married; 4 children; 24 years; American, Scotch experience in greenhouses and outdoors; thoroughly understands the growing of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, and general care of country estate. William Tait, Box 15, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

GARDENER, married, executive ability, experienced horticulture, agriculture, general care, management country estate; practical. Z 276 Times Annex.

ITALIAN, university graduate, 33, English, Spanish, French, employed, wants to improve. S 188 Times.

LITHOGRAPHIC and printing supervisor, 25, draft exempt, six years' experience with largest concern in East, desires to make change; expert typist; excellent references. Box T. L., 104 East 14th.

MAN, 35, neat appearance, fair education, possessing tact, has had ten years' experience dealing with the public, desires position as outside man or of confidential nature. D 237 Times Downtown.

MANAGER—JAP. SILK DEPARTMENT. Thoroughly experienced in buying and marketing; wish to connect only with concern large enough to supply ample capital and who would place enough confidence in man to allow him absolutely free sway with no strings attached; gilt-edged references. L 286 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, (28,) experienced as manager and buyer in provisions and meats, also good salesman in above lines, would like to connect with steamship or hotel. S 169 Times.

MANAGER AND BUYER, experienced, 38 years old, 15 years' experience, knows how to handle men. S 170 Times.

MOTOR ENGINEER, Norwegian; expert, of theoretical, practical experience; first-class draftsman; practical knowledge Diesel motors and small boat motors, age 24. Wilhelmsen, 36 7th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone 1496 Sterling.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, thoroughly experienced, desires work a few hours evenings. N 636 Times Harlem.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, college education, knows bookkeeping, typewriting, executive ability, wants connection with firm; opportunity for advancement. L 109 Times.

OFFICE MAN.—Born 1887, New York City; high school and college training; married; salary to start, $30; references stand rigid investigation; can be bonded to any amount; will locate anywhere; qualifications, correspondent, credit, office and selling experience; interview me; investigate further. S 105 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, (25,) bookkeeper, systematizer, correspondent; progressive house; $30. N. 21, Lenox Av.

PIECE GOODS MANUFACTURERS ATTENTION!—Salesman desires connection with house that caters to cloak and suit trade. L 57 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT, factory supplies, machinery, &c.; best references. X 216 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—EXECUTIVE

Desires connection with reputable manufacturer or jobber. I have 15 years' sales and executive mercantile experience; energy and initiative; highest references. S 165 Times

SALESMAN, married, ten years' experience in grocery business, desires to make change; would prefer clothing business; speaks several languages fluently; is very reliable and producer of results; would accept good commission proposition because he is willing to show his ability; best of references and amazing sales record furnished. Write to Salvatore Ceraulo, P. O. Box 1,086, New Haven, Conn.

SALES MANAGER,
with advertising experience, having completed his work with large corporation for which he was engaged, desires to connect with progressive house; is an expert salesman, a master of detail, competent to handle large selling force, and has sufficient personality to inspire men and get results. L 316 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 28, speaking English, Spanish, French, Italian, and Portuguese fluently, experienced in South American countries and the United States, seeks position either as traveler or as office clerk in Spanish-speaking country, preferably on the Pacific Coast. Write P. P. P., 30 West 97th St., New York City.

SALESMAN having 9 years' experience and 1 year as traveling collector, whose present line is affected by the war, would consider change to similar or other line where there is a future; would prefer city position; 28 years of age and class 4-A in draft; personal interview solicited. X 218 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, American, 27, draft exempt, experienced traveling man, with thorough business knowledge of office management and systematizing, desires concern going out of business, desires connection with a commercial house; salary secondary to opportunity. S 176 Times.

SALESMAN.—A progressive young salesman, exempt, desires selling well known specialty, desires to make change; staple line preferred; only permanent position considered. D 244 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 24, American, exempt, pleasing personality, neat appearance, 6 years last concern, seeks connection with reliable concern; best of references. S 173 Times.

SALESMAN, 22, who can produce results, desires connection with reputable concern handling staple line; unquestionable references. S 184 Times.

SALESMAN, (26,) draft exempt; good record; have sold adding machines and outdoor illumination successfully both in New York City and Middle West. L 120 Times.

SALESMAN, draft exempt, can produce results, now in business for himself, wishes position reputable house. L 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced and willing to work, wishes connection with reliable wholesale or manufacturer; best of references. S 68 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, American, exempt; with reliable firm; has 12 years' flour and grocery experience; best references. S 138 Times.

SALESMAN, varnish, married, is open for change; would like to connect with large automobile company. D 249 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 35, with large following among stationers, wishes position with reliable concern. Address Box 187, 852 Columbus Av.

SALESMAN, 10 years' selling experience, desires position; A1 references furnished. L 262 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, stenographer, thorough office experience, desires indoor and outdoor position. L 304 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN desires line of dresses for city and vicinity; experienced. S 162 Times.

SALESMAN wants line ladies' silk underwear for jobbing trade. B. B. 118 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Young man, 27, desires to make a change owing to dissolution of present firm; highest references; present salary, $30. L 320 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR.—Gentleman, Christian, middle aged, wide business experience, desires connection first-class house; advertising preferred; moderate weekly guarantee against commissions; no books. L 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretarial, 32; thoroughly experienced; American; exceptional correspondent, executive, manager. D 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, (20,) experienced, competent correspondent, seeks opportunity for advancement. D 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — College young man, possessing tact, initiative, executive ability. D 236 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (20;) good correspondent; conscientious; references; $17. L 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — One year's experience; ambitious. Herman Zetren, Bryant 1310.

STRUCTURAL DETAILER; neat tracer; 4 years' experience in structural steel. L 58 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT of large country estate open for engagement; experienced. S 174 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, confidential assistant, now employed, five years' experience, seeks new connection; capable of assuming responsibility. L 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 18, having 2 years' experience as timekeeper and knowledge of stenography, desires position as stenographer, with chance of advancement; willing to start from the bottom. Address S. K., 262 Grand St.

VALET, French Alsace-Lorrainer, wishes position; prefers kind treatment to high salary; best references; own handwriting. L. N. L., 153 East 83d.

YOUNG EXECUTIVE.—EXEMPT; UNDERSTANDS ADVERTISING, SALESMANSHIP, SEEKS FUTURE NOT SALARY. S 148 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, refined, near 20, desires position with mercantile house; 4 years' business experience; 2 years' high school education; accurate figurer; can handle correspondence; possess sales ability. D 251 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Clerk, assistant cashier, 2½ years' experience, desires position offering good chances of advancement; best references; please state nature of work and appropriate salary. Address "H. R. A.," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years, high school graduate, with 3 years' business experience, seeks position where a neat, energetic, and honest young man's faithful services will not go unrewarded. L 99 Times.

YOUNG MAN, educated, clean-cut, 4 years' bank teller, desires responsible position with prospects; willing to travel; excellent references from former employers. G 165 Times Downtown.

YOUNG college man, 21, clean cut, energetic, of sterling integrity, desires position with mercantile concern; two years' business experience; moderate salary. D 242 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, at present employed, desires to connect with commercial establishment where ability is appreciated; salary $12. Salzman, 400 So. 4th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

YOUNG MAN, 20, evening accountant student, possessing executive qualifications, desires connection where integrity will earn future. D 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position in evening; expert typist; knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography; 3 years' experience. L 337 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position with opportunity to learn trade; (20;) 4 years' experience; ambitious; outside work preferred. L 327 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, desires position in office; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting. A. Schwartz, 511 East 135th St.

YOUNG MAN, married, 27, exempt, conscientious, experienced investigator, seeks employment. L 319 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) good penman; desires clerical position; best references. D 252 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position; 4 years' office experience; American. L 330 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, large business experiences; tackle anything; references. S 178 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, employed, desires change. S 166 Times.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, 18, desires clerical position with large firm. S 164 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
SHOE SALESWOMEN.

Require several saleswomen of first-class experience, thoroughly versed in selling and fitting of shoes. A permanent position at liberal salary is offered to those possessing the necessary qualifications. Apply Superintendent.

ACCOUNTANT.—A rapidly growing business offers an exceptionally fine opportunity for a young woman with considerable business experience who can assume responsibilities and qualify as an accountant. Address, stating age and salary desired, C. Chapman, 27 William St.

ASSISTANT SALESWOMEN.

Young women of refined appearance to assist in showroom of large tailoring establishment; good salaries, steady positions.

HICKSON, INC.,
661 FIFTH AV.

ASSISTANT.
H. BATTERMAN CO.,
BROADWAY, BROOKLYN,
require experienced woman to act as head of stock and general assistant to the buyer in coats, suits, furs, and dresses. Apply Employment Bureau, main floor.

ATTRACTIVE

Young lady with clear-cut features, bright eyes, good hair, and good figure can arrange to pose for fashion illustration at times that will not conflict with studies or social duties; liberal remuneration; investigation of conditions if desirable; salary engagement possible. Call 9 to 10 A. M., Fashion Camera Studio, 243 West 39th.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS.—GIRLS, 18 YEARS OR OVER, ON MOON-HOPKINS BILLING MACHINE, OR EXPERIENCED ADDING MACHINE OPERATORS AND TYPISTS WILLING TO LEARN; 8-HOUR DAY; SALARY $50 PER MONTH. APPLY H. TIEDT, 42 TRINITY PLACE, 4TH FLOOR.

BOOKKEEPER on purchase ledger in wholesale house; a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and actual experience in handling large number of purchase accounts required; state experience fully; salary $25 per week. Address P 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry system and control accounts; knowledge of stenography and typewriting; age 25 to 35 preferred. P 286 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for high-class tea room; hours, 11 A. M. to 9 P. M. Apply with references Wednesday, 9 to 12 A. M., Piccadilly, 170 West 72d St.

BUILDER'S SOLICITOR.

Solicitor, with wide acquaintance among architects and real estate owners, wanted in office of builder specializing in high-class alteration work; write full details, stating salary desired; consideration given to applicants only who have shown results for former employers. Address P 269 Times Downtown.

BUYER
UMBRELLAS.
A PROMINENT DEPARTMENT STORE OFFERS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY AS UMBRELLA BUYER TO A WOMAN WHO HAS A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS. APPLY BOX S 21 TIMES.

CASHIER.—WOMAN WITH EXPERIENCE, FOR 5TH AV. SHOP. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE, SALARY, S 5 TIMES.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT required for interesting work; good education more important than experience; salary $9 to start, with opportunity for advancement. Write, stating qualifications in detail. Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av., New York.

CLERK wanted by firm of diamond importers; young lady with previous stock experience preferred; state references and salary. L 335 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 209.

DRESSMAKERS, alteration hand and good sewers; come prepared. Brigney, 218 W. 70th.

FILE CLERKS.
A large publishing company requires the services of several girls in their filing dept.; a high school education is desirable but not essential; applicants must have had similar experience. Call Wednesday, 288 4th Av., 14th floor.

FILE CLERK.—Bright, neat girl about 16 to operate duplicating machine and do filing; $7 to start. Room 1213, 105 West 40th St.

GIRLS, (2,) experienced key-punch operators, for large downtown insurance corporation; moderate salary; state age. K. T., 89 Times.

GIRLS wanted to do light factory work. Apply Emerson Phonograph Co., 425 East 24th St., 4th floor.

GIRL.—Office work; one familiar with indexing and filing; good salary start. Robinson Tag, 142 West 18th St.

HAIRDRESSER.

Must be experienced and accustomed to high-class trade. Apply S 16 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, for two adults; must speak English; a 5-cent fare from New York. P 281 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

HOUSEHOLD ASSISTANT.—Young woman, American, French, or English, as household assistant, from 8:30 to 5:30, or 5:30 to 10, 6 days weekly; no board or lodging; must understand all departments and sewing and be accustomed to telephone; pay by the hour; written applications. Address H. S. Patterson, 130 East 62d St.

HOUSEWORK.—Young girl, American; light housework; no washing; small family. H. Tarnower, 1,621 Union St., Brooklyn.

KITCHEN MAID to go to country; $30. Call 66 West 55th St., mornings.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted, family two audults, one child; New Rochelle; one willing to assist with general housework; must have reliable references. P 284 Times Downtown.

NURSE wanted to take care of 7 months old baby; references required. Call between 9 and 11, E. S. Miller, 41 West 82d. Apartment 8A.

NURSE GIRL Wanted.—White; references required. 152 Central Av., Flushing. 5c. trolley.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright young lady, preferably with department store experience, to assist in busy office of a high-class store catering to a refined clientele in the Riverside Drive section; qualifications should contain the rudiments of bookkeeping and office details; salary moderate to start, but nevertheless commensurate with ability; this is an exceptional opportunity to connect with an up-to-date house for a young lady possessing grit and energy. Address, with full particulars, references, and expectations, R 65 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, accurate at figures, to go general office work in advertising office; salary to start $9 per week; state age and previous experience, if any. S 11 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; accurate at figures; good education; state age and salary expected; experience not necessary. L 282 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young woman, life insurance; apply own handwriting. E. L., 195 Times.

OPERATOR.—Wanted, girl to learn switchboard operation in office of iron works; state qualification and salary expected. Operator, 186 Times Downtown.

PASTRY COOK.—Experienced pastry cook. Apply, with references, Piccadilly Tea Room, 170 West 72d.

REPRESENTATIVE.—New France magazine requires refined representative to secure subscriptions; good commission. Reply by letter, 220 West 42d St.

ROGERS,
143D ST. AND 3D AV.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN
FOR SHOE DEPARTMENT.

SALESLADY for millinery; only those accustomed to 5th Av. clientele need apply. Box L 122 Times.

SALESLADY.—Experienced retail jewelry saleslady; references. Apply 51 West 42d St.

SALESWOMEN.
TRIMMED MILLINERY.
R. H. MACY & CO. REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXCEPTIONAL SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR FRENCH SALON. ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN HIGH CLASS NEW YORK SHOPS WILL BE CONSIDERED. APPLY AT OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, ANY TIME DURING THE DAY.

SALESWOMEN.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require saleswomen for their Misses' Suits, Corset, Untrimmed Millinery, Ribbon, Millinery Trimmings, Silk, Candy, Cotton Goods and Housefurnishing Department. Apply Superintendent.

SALESWOMAN.—Young lady for high-class establishment to sell toilet preparations; good salary; advancement. Box W 123 Times.

SHOE SALESWOMEN WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3D GALLERY, NEW BUILDING.

SOLICITOR.—Experienced war funds; commission only. Call 11 A. M., Law Enforcement Society, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3D GALLERY, NEW BUILDING.

STENOGRAPHER. — For a stenographer in search of a permanent position, where intelligent and accurate work is essential, there is an opportunity in a prominent real estate office; state religion and salary expected. L 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be intelligent, good penman, and neat of appearance. Apply only in own handwriting, stating full qualifications and salary desired. Apply Alex J. Hamrah Co., Inc., 416 Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER and Remington typist for Christian firm; self-reliant and conscientious worker; confidence and initiative essential; permanent position; salary $15; give age, length and kind of experience. S 8 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A large firm offers exceptional opportunity for neat stenographer; must be able to take dictation quickly and accurately; state age, experience, and salary expected. P. J. K., Box 87 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, capable, rapid operator of Underwood No. 4; must be able to take technical dictation correctly; state salary. S. S., P. O. Box 30, Station D, New York.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter who can do clerical work and look after a small switchboard in an institution; pay $30 a month, with board and room. Address S. Lord Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, experienced office worker; good memory, painstaking; $20 per week to start. Call at Studio, 318 East 48th. Ask for Mr. V.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; knowledge of conptometry preferred; state age, training, experience, references, salary desired. Competent, Box S 196 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, bright, rapid; accurate at figures; in wholesale jewelry house. Joseph Herzog & Co., 45 Rose St., corner Duane St., Manhattan.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in accountant's office preferred; state age, training, experience, references, salary desired; Accountant, Box S 199 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian firm; experienced large publishing house; moderate salary to start; chance advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER for publishing house, thoroughly experienced, rapid, accurate

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times

Count six words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000. Per Agate Line.

Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	42c
Automobile Exchange	45c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	50c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	42c
Situations Wanted	35c

OFFICES:

Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex, 42d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,100 Seventh Avenue
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....4,523 Broadway
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN,

We are in the market for an ambitious, capable salesman, with executive ability. This is a fine opportunity for a conscientious man to advance to the position of district manager. Applicants must positively now be employed; they must have been in their present positions for at least one year; they must be between 25 and 45 years of age; they must be willing to furnish fidelity bond; they must be willing to prove their worth for the position of manager by first operating as a salesman on a strictly commission basis. The earnings while operating as salesman will be between $3,000 and $8,000. An officer of the company is now in the city and will interview applicants. If you are an excellent salesman and have the confidence to make good for the position of district manager, phone for an appointment. Toledo Scale Company, 1,536 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED.—A company having to offer an oil stock paying 17% dividend is anxious to add to its sales force a few men who can furnish the best of references, and whose record can stand investigation; stock experience not necessary, but selling ability essential; it means working six days a week, being thoroughly trained out of New York office for at least a week in a new and positive way of selling stock, with a chance for promotion according to ability; strictly commission; no advances or drawing accounts thought of. Call or phone for appointment. C. Taylor Muchmore Co., 1 Wall St. Phone Rector 1020-0280.

SALES MANAGER.

We want a man who thoroughly knows the one-call system, who can immediately take charge of important branch sales offices in metropolitan New York. Needless to respond unless you have sold securities under the one-call system and know how to develop a corps of salesmen. On a commission basis, the man who takes charge of this branch should earn in excess of $10,000 per year. We would also consider an experienced man to manage an out-of-town branch. S 181 Times.

SALESMEN wanted to place stock in highly safe and profitable financial company; qualified in New York State; backed by substantial bankers and business men; will offer exceptional territory; require reference; good commission paid; no advances; all replies treated confidentially. Apply M., fourth floor, Number One Wall Street.

SALESMEN WANTED

for gas iron campaign; excellent opportunity for permanent position at good salary. Apply Room 38, Central Union Gas Co., 145th St. and Courtlandt Av., Bronx. Take Bronx Park express to 149th St and 3d Av.

SALESMAN WANTED.

High-grade and experienced selling tires, who can deliver business now on 5,000-mile tire, (Ford sizes, 6,000.) that has been well proven, giving excess mileage; territory: Eastern Pennsylvania, Upper New York, Delaware, and Virginia; will report to factory; straight salary or commission, with drawing account. The Gordon Tire & Rubber Co., Canton, Ohio.

SALESMEN.—Out-of-town men for New York City to sell stock in dividend-paying oil corporation; only $100 a week men need apply; strictly commission. L. F. McCormack & Co., 7 Pine St.

SALESMEN.—A large New York corporation has openings for several young men between 25 and 40 with good education and pleasing personality who will take good care of you if you are a live wire; your future is unlimited; drawing account against commission to start. B. R., 84 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced, to carry as side line a line of lace, table covers, and scarfs through Middle West, New England, and Western States; commission and drawing account; references required. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., 414 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—The Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation has a few more openings for high grade salesmen with unquestionable character and ability; drawing account and commission. Mr. Benson, 288 4th Av., 14th floor.

SALESMAN.—Finest line Philippine undergarments; large cities Middle West, one for South; commission; fullest particulars, present connection, if any, first letter. E. X., 1 Times Sq.

SALESMAN. — Experienced lighting fixture salesman. Address, with full particulars as to age, salary, &c., (communications treated confidential,) Fixtures, Z 270 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—I want two men of good habits to work with me in New York; men who are not afraid to tell the truth; liberal compensation, commission basis. Address S. B., Box 216 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—System, the magazine of Business, requires specialty salesmen to follow up local advertising campaign; permanent position, liberal commission arrangement. 617 5th Av. Building.

SALESMAN, MANAGER.—Ability to organize and manage territory essential; position is unusual; commission. S 177 Times.

SALESMEN with clean records; congenial, independent work; no samples; high-class book, typewriter, and specialty experience preferred; large commission. Mr. Lind, 31 East 17th St.

SALESMAN, familiar with the manufacturing of silk dress goods, to take charge on a commission basis. Universal Textile, 96 Grand St.

SALESMEN.—Single, to assist in stores at army camps; must be familiar with clothing or kindred lines; salary; state experience. P 276 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, clever, mercantile experience, to call on city trade; can easily make $50 to $100 weekly; commission basis; excellent opportunity. Konigs, 401 Broadway.

SALESMAN to call on resident buyers with popular-priced line of dresses; commission basis. Pyramid Dress, 32 East 31st St.

SALESMAN for typewriter, experienced, capable soliciting on prospects; commission. Store, 462 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted; an excellent opportunity for man with knowledge of fine writing fully submitted; salary $35. S 17 Times.

SALESMAN. — Experienced retail jewelry salesman; references. Apply 51 West 42d.

SALES PROMOTION MAN wanted by company marketing musical merchandise; no interviews unless experienced; references fully submitted; salary $35. S 17 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER to accompany business man on three months' trip to South America, preferably American, exempt, ready and able to leave country immediately; must speak, read, and write Spanish fluently and correctly; give complete details first letter, experience, salary desired, education, and other details; also phone number. P 270 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.

Prominent Christian furniture house requires man residing in New York City, experienced; knowledge of shipping essential; state age, experience, and salary expected. L 111 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK IN LARGE HOSIERY CONCERN; AI MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS ROUTING, PACKING, &c.; APPLY BY MAIL, GIVING QUALIFICATIONS, INCLUDING REFERENCES; ALSO SALARY REQUIRED. S. F. F., 156 TIMES.

SHIPPING CLERK.

CAN you take charge of a shipping department? HAVE you had dress experience? Is your ambition to be more than a shipping clerk? We want a man with brains who can grow with us. Peggy Paige, 131 West 35th St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—EXPERIENCED FOR LARGE DOLL MANUFACTURING CONCERN; TO A CAPABLE MAN WE OFFER A GOOD POSITION WITH PROSPECTS OF ADVANCEMENT. M. G., 265 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING CLERK. — Man capable take charge packing, receiving, shipping, routing, and loading; must also be familiar with city delivery; state age and experience fully. Box D, 854 Broadway.

SHOE SALESMAN wanted; only experienced man need apply. L. M. Hirsch Shoe Co., 81d Av. and 39th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SOLICITOR wanted, experienced, for mercantile storage warehouse in metropolitan district, to devote either portion or entire time; salary, commission, or both. Answer in own handwriting, giving experience, references, age, and terms. Box 296, Hoboken, N. J.

SOLICITOR. — Ambitious solicitor for embossing, ribbon cutting, and velvet paonting; excellent opportunity for the one who makes good; commission basis; with guarantee. Theo. Tiedemann & Sons, 351 4th Av.

STEAM ENGINEER WANTED.

Competent to handle large Cross compound condensing engine A. C. and D. C. generators. Applicants should have been associated with large plants in past; 8-hour shift and good pay; must be New York licensed engineer.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERT, $40 WEEKLY, for secretarial position; age about 30; must be well educated, rapid, and accurate, of pleasing personality and not afraid of work. Call immediately at 241 Metropolitan Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—An exceptional vacancy in advertising department of large manufacturer; must have advanced experience; application must include nationality, qualifications, age, and salary expected. Z 275 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, general office assistant; good opportunity for conscientious worker; salary, $15; state references and experience. Address Box 80, General Post Office, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, English, who is experienced in all details pertaining to export business; good opportunity for live young man. J. S. Hoffman Co., Inc., 181 Franklin St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, knowledge of bookkeeping; state salary, references. Steno. 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; good at figures; also assist on books. L 50; Times Downtown.

STOREKEEPER, familiar with automobile parts. Apply Rainier Motor Corporation, Bayside Ave. and Long Island Railroad, Flushing.

SUPERVISOR of boys at the Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, Ohio; salary $60 and maintenance. Apply, giving references, to Simon Peiser, Supt.

TAR ROOFERS WANTED. APPLY RARITAN RIVER ORDNANCE DEPOT, BONHAMTOWN, N. J. MEN MAKING $50 TO $60 WEEKLY.

TIMEKEEPER for construction work; must be practical, experienced; state age, references, and salary expected. Z 283 Times Annex.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN

on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOLMAKERS.

First-class men only need apply.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOLMAKERS,

FIRST-CLASS GAGE MAKERS; HIGHEST WAGES PAID. PREMIER SPECIAL MACHINE CORPORATION, 421 CANAL ST.

TOOLMAKERS.

STEADY WORK; MUST BE AI MEN. GOOD PAY.
E. W. BLISS & CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

WANTED.

DRAFTSMEN, TOOL, JIG, AND FIXTURE DESIGNERS, DETAILERS AND TRACERS.

JIG AND FIXTURE MAKERS, GAUGE MAKERS, MACHINE OPERATORS ON MILLING MACHINES, DRILL PRESSES, TURRET LATHES, SCREW MACHINES, &C.

DIEMAKER.—AN EXPERT TO TAKE CHARGE OF OUR DIE DEPARTMENT ON BLANKING, PIERCING, AND FORMING DIES.

FOREMAN FOR TURRET LATHE AND SCREW MACHINE DEPARTMENT.

FOREMAN FOR PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT TO SUPERVISE MILLING MACHINE, DRILL PRESS AND GENERAL MACHINE OPERATORS.

FOREMAN TO SUPERVISE A LARGE INSTRUMENT ASSEMBLING DEPARTMENT OF ABOUT 75 HANDS.

WE ALSO REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERT COMPETENT MAN WHO CAN QUALIFY AS AN EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISOR.

IN ANSWERING, PLEASE COVER YOUR PAST EXPERIENCE FULLY, REFERENCES, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE.

THIS IS U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK AND POSITIONS ARE OPEN TO U. S. CITIZENS ONLY AND MEN OF UNQUESTIONABLE LOYALTY. H. R. R., 116 TIMES.

WANTED.

MACHINISTS, ELECTRICAL REPAIR MEN AND BOILERMAKERS. APPLY EMPLOYMENT CAR, NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD, 132D ST. AND WILLIS AV., BRONX.

WIREMEN.

Must be experienced on conduit work and hooking up of A. C. and D. C. motors.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street. 6 blocks south of 14th.

WOODWORKERS AND EXPERIENCED COOPERAGE HELP WANTED, AS FOLLOWS: SAWYERS, MATCHING MACHINE OPERATORS, MATCHERS, DADO MACHINE OPERATORS, NAILING MACHINE OPERATORS, LABORERS. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, BROOKLYN COOPERAGE COMPANY, 142 KENT AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN or youth wanted of say 16 to 18 years for a wholesale import house to do office work and to make himself generally useful. Address, with particulars, L 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in railroad office, experienced in handling prepaid ticket orders with knowledge of routings, passenger department work and able to figure; salary $80 month. Address Southern Pacific Passenger Department, 366 Broadway, New York, stating experience.

YOUNG MAN wanted in general merchandise house to take charge of department; experience not essential, but must have capacity and willingness to learn; to the right party opportunity for advancement is unlimited; state anything you've been doing essential to obtaining this position. S 22 Times.

YOUNG MAN who is willing to start at bottom with a large corporation; high school education advantageous; give age, education; good salary to right party; advancement if deserving. P 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 17, in office of wholesale grocery business; opportunity to advance; salary to start, $10; state your age, reference and previous employment if any. L 343 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18 years old, wanted on stock books of large silk house; must be accurate, industrious, and willing. L 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN IN STOCK DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 8 EAST 22D.

YOUNG MAN for general work with large phonograph company. Apply Emerson Phonograph Co., 425 East 24th St., 4th floor.

YOUNG MAN for clerical duties in purchasing department; one experienced in heavy hardware preferred. D 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Office assistant in manufacturing concern; typist; state age, experience, and salary wanted. S 2 Times.

YOUNG MEN, 17-18, for beginners' position in large national bank. L 298 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to assist in shipping department; good chance for advancement. S 18 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HEIRS AT LAW OF THE LATE Miss Mary Ann McAdams, who died at Quebec City, Canada, on the fifth of September last, (1917,) daughter of the late James McAdams and Jane Robinson, are duly requested to file as soon as possible with the undersigned the legal proof of their quality as heirs at law in said estate. According to information already received, the first cousins or nearer relatives might possibly have rights in said estate.
LABREQUE, BELANGER & LABREQUE,
Notaries, 18 Buade, Quebec City, Canada.

MORRIS LANDAU OF 670 SUTTER AV., Brooklyn, has sold his grocery store. Creditors notified to present bills due.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN

with high school education, $8-$9 start; raise April 1st if satisfactory; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

YOUNG MAN familiar with shoe findings, who can act as stock and cost clerk in high-grade shoe factory; exceptional opportunity to learn modern cost practice as applied to the shoe industry; strict confidence will be given replies stating age, draft status, present salary, and occupation experience. Address S. M., 239 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, office assistant and collecting; good chance for advancement. D 212 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Association, Suite 1803D Candler Building, New York.

AIRPLANE INSPECTORS needed for Government work. High school graduates or men with mechanical experience preferred. We train and place you. Tuition reasonable, easy payment plan. Write for Booklet P, Penn State School of Aero Mechanics, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1859,) Broadway at 72d St.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 73; "Your English" enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming any defects. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitors' pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 802 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

Cashier and office manager for importing firm, $2,400; cost accountants, (5,) manufacturing experience, 2 out of town, $2,400; senior accountants, (2,) $2,000; efficiency men, (2,) $2,000; public utility accountant, $2,800; financial accountant, $2,100; general and cost accountant, chemical business, $2,200; traveling auditor for mercantile concern, $2,000 and expenses; traveling accountant, public accounting, or public utility experience, for public utility corporation, $2,000 and expenses; assistant office manager and accountant, $1,800; advertising manager, mechanical experience, $4,000; salesman acquainted with wholesale hardware and paint trade in New York, $1,800; shop foreman, metal manufacturing $1,800; solicitors, (2,) must have advertising experience, $1,300; automobile truck department foreman, $1,800; correspondent, experienced in electrical business, $1,500; salesman, experienced in steel business, $1,500; salesman, technical experience, $1,800; export shipping clerk, $1,300; bill clerks, (4,) $1,000-$1,400; sales correspondent, Long Island, $1,200-$1,500; credit investigators, (2,) bank or mercantile experience, $1,200; complaint correspondent, Long Island, $1,300; solicitors, experienced only in insurance or surety business, $1,200.

FIFTY BOOKKEEPERS IN FOLLOWING LINES OF BUSINESS: EXPORT AND IMPORT MANUFACTURE, COTTON GOODS, PAPERS, PURLOINING, WHOLESALE GROCERY, PIANO MANUFACTURING, AND OTHERS, $1,800-$1,500.

A NUMBER OF GOOD STENOGRAPHIC POSITIONS FROM $18 WEEK TO $1,800 YEAR.

TWO HUNDRED CLERICAL POSITIONS AT SALARIES FROM $8 TO $20 WEEKLY. Call 9-2.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York City.
Call between 9 and 1.

BOOKKEEPERS. — WE HAVE JUST LISTED MORE ORDERS FOR GOOD BOOKKEEPERS THAN WE WILL BE ABLE TO FILL ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHORTAGE OF MEN. OPENINGS IN NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, WHITE PLAINS, AND SOUTH AMERICA WITH COMMERCIAL HOUSES, BANKS, EXPORTERS, AND MANUFACTURERS; SALARIES $1,000 TO $1,500 PER ANNUM.

C. P. A., $4,000; accountants, (office managers,) $5,000-$3,000; 4 accountant-bookkeepers, $1,800-$1,800; several stenographers, collectors; 8 clerks, $14-$20; correspondents; shipping clerks; salesmen, (specialty,) (advertising.) Mighill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, (3,) Virginia, leave immediately, $30 week, board and expenses; young man as assistant to manager, branch office, Missouri, $100-$125; clerks, statistical work, $22 to $28; bookkeeper and cashier, $25 to $30. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.—Register free; mechanical engineers, up to $8,000; mechanical draftsmen, up to $40; accountants, bookkeepers, stenographers, billing, schedule production and classification clerks; boys; many others.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MANAGERS.—We want managers in every county in the United States and twenty for Greater New York; applicants must be hustlers and able to invest from $1,500 to $3,000; positions pay from $300 to $1,500 per month. This is a business, no canvassing. Inquire Rubberair, Inc., 711 Times Building.

Westchester Square, Lexington Av. express station; small stores and offices in new building, northwest corner Walker and Fink Avs.; suitable druggist, butcher, furniture, delicatessen, hardware, electrician, laundry, dentist; reasonable rents. G. Keiser, 27 Cedar St.

Gentleman of large business experience, having traveled extensively, would communicate with high-grade, well-rated manufacturers desiring South American representation. American, 2,136 Broadway.

For sale, at Notary Chambers, in Paris, on March 19, 1918, in two parts, two fine private hotels, 25 and 27 Rue de Courcelles, Paris, with garden, yard, stables, coach houses; total area 2,500 meters; upset price, 700 francs per meter. Write Maitres Huillier et Morel Darleux, Notaires, Paris.

Plant, consisting of real estate, brick buildings, and service equipment, located on tidewater in New York City, half hour trucking distance, is immediately available to interested manufacturer; prefer to sell; principals only. S 192 Times.

CORPORATION with electrical product that has a large profitable sale desires to get in touch with men that can organize, finance, and manage; exclusive territory on satisfactory terms. Z 680 Times Annex.

Exceptional opportunity for one who can devote his time exclusively and invest $5,000 or more; thorough investigation invited. L 261 Times Downtown.

Want party who has full knowledge of purchasing piece goods and selling to jobbers, cloak, suit trade; will give interest in business. L 75 Times.

Partner, willing to invest against my experience manufacturing embroidered beaded bags; good opportunity; best references. S 161 Times.

Active party will invest $5,000 in a good jobbing business; have ability and can obtain credit; reference furnished. L 74 Times.

If you are acquainted with the cotton goods mills and know how to buy and sell jobs, will make it interesting. L 78 Times.

Hardware store, $20,000 yearly; stock, $15,000; sell inventory price. Crowe, Times Building.

Partner wanted, with $10,000, for automobile business; handle your own money. Riverside 7759.

Well-equipped woodworking plant open for large or small contracts. S 168 Times.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following hon. discharged:

CAPTAINS.

Broun, R. W. | Myers, I. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Sweeney, J. G. | Long, D. T.
Carl, G. G. | Bryars, J. F.
Gleason, W. T. | Browne, W. E.

Following to Ft. Riley for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Wilkowske, C. W. | Ford, C.
Elan, W. T.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Dean, L. E. | Goodwin, A. J.
Saylin, J.

Cohen, 1st Lt. M. A., and Megrail, 1st Lt. E., to Camp Pike.

Following to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to place named:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hunter, W. B., Camp Sherman.
Smith, A. C., Camp Dix.
Schultz, J., Camp Zachary Taylor.
Munster, J. A., Camp Devens.
McNelis, T. J., Camp Upton.
Hoge, A. F., Hoboken, N. J.
McKnight, H. A., Ft. McPherson.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

Williams, Capt. R. H. | Ford, C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Boyle, M. L. | Fisher, R. H.
Dougherty, W. O. | Pastene, A. A.
Glenn, J. J.

Following to Camp Greenleaf with Base Hosp. 47:

Bryant, Maj. W. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Garman, H. R. | Mills, E. D.
Ryder, O. A. | Baugh, W. P.
Hamilton, R.

Hare, 1st Lt. E. H.; Woodcock, 1st Lt. C. E., and Wise, 1st Lt. W., to Camp Jackson.

Following to Ft. McPherson with Base Hosp. 28:

CAPTAINS.

Henderson, J. P. | Skinner, E. H.
Robinson, G. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Altringer, A. N. | Lee, D. S.
Able, K. L. | Lynch, K. D.*
Hodge, R. L. | Sullivan, R. E.
Krall, F. M. | Teachenor, P. R.

Following to Ft. McPherson with Base Hosp. 13:

Lewis, Maj. D. D.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Clark, J. F. | Paleg, S.
Conyers, S. C. | Erkenbeck, W. J.
Autil, H. R. | Webb, J. A. H.

Weaver, 1st Lt. H. D., to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit.

Narriey, 1st Lt. G. R., and Raab, 1st Lt. F. H., to School of Plastic and Oral Surg. at Northwestern Univ. Dent. School for inst.

Following promoted to be Majs.:

CAPTAINS.

Waters, G. | Hendricks, C. McC.
Lea, J. W. | Penrose, T. W.
Dallenbach, J. C. | Thompson, H. H.
Vogel, C. C. | Johnstone, E. K.
Malejan, H. M. | Cecil, R. La F.
Stickney, W.

Following appointed to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Palmer, M. C. | Pinkerton, F. J.
Sill, R. H. | Abbott, LeR. C.
Chapman, J. F. | Clowe, G. M.
Gaan, D., Jr. | Gruver, F.
Hyde, W. | Jacobsky, C.
Jennings, J. G. | Jones, R. M.
Kelly, T. H. | Kocyan, J.
Litchfield, G. V. | Lowe, A. L.
Ragsdale, V. H. | Rankin, F.
Reeves, A. K. | Berlin, L.
Lewis, J. D. | Teixler, A. M.
Adams, N. B. | Baldwin, J. S.
Bane, W. M. | Calhoun, D. S.
Callahan, O. L. | Carman, W. L.
Casey, M. L. | Crook, R.
Fisher, H. A. | Kelly, E. H.
Fox, H. | Potts, J.
Quinn, A. G. | Riach, T. J.
Edwards, J. L. | Graham, C. F.
Lobb, F. A. | McSorley, F. W.
Noremen, L. B. | Pest, M. H., Jr.
Smith, D. G. | Upchurch, W. A.
Billington, R. W. | Durham, H. A.
Hall, C. L. | Langworthy, S. M.
Spencer, L. C. | Abbott, C. S.
Flood, J. | Binford, W. S.
Eldred, C. D. | Engberg, A.
Stevenson, W. D. | Stout, W. M.
Clancy, R. W. | Littlewood, T.

Following to Camp Meade with 28th Eng.:

Pike, Capt. F. F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Daniels, C. D. | Gillespie, S. B.
Houle, A. E. | Johnson, H. W.
Mitchell, F. W. A. | Morgan, M. B., Jr.

Following to Base Hosp. 19, 3d Regt. Armory, Rochester, N. Y.:

Ransohoff, Maj. J. L.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cook, F. M. | Smith, H. G.
King, D. D. | Voorhees, B. G.
Levy, L. H. | Whitehead, L. J.

Ruddick, 1st Lt. H. C., and Short, 1st Lt. R. D., to Camp Doniphan.

Farrell, 1st Lt. E. V., and Ungerman, 1st Lt. F. G., to Camp Upton.

Following to Camp Taylor:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Rau, H. W. | Hake, C. B.
Hamlin, L. | Minker, M. J.
Ostrowski, F. G. | Pedott, M. S.

Following to Camp Beauregard:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Arzt, G. E. | Barancik, H.
Bradley, S. C. | Eastman, J. A.

Brinckerhoff, 1st Lt. F.; Lewis, 1st Lt. M. S., and Symons, 1st Lt. C. A., to Camp McClellan.

Following to Camp Cody:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Dyson, J. E. | Hall, G. P.
Hermence, G. E. | Hombach, F. J.
Shine, D. W.

Driscoll, 1st Lt. W. T.; Lynch, 1st Lt. C. L., and Meeks, 1st Lt. J. L., to Camp Shelby.

Todd, Maj. C., to Camp Dodge as Cmdg. Off. of base hosp.

Terwilleger, 1st Lt. C. B., to Roosevelt Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to Camp Lee.

Ray, 1st Lt. E. L., to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for inst.

Newton, 1st Lt. E. K., to Camp Gordon.

Randall, 1st Lt. G. E., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Army Med. School.

Reynolds, 1st Lt. J. H., to Pittsburgh for inst., then to Camp Dodge.

Pinkham, Maj. E. W., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Ft. McPherson, Hosp. 6.

Mohler, 1st Lt. H. K., to Base Hosp. 28 at Phila.

Kavanugh, 1st Lt. J. J., to Los Angeles for inst.

Hobart, 1st Lt. M. H., to Army Gen. Hosp. 5 at Ft. Ontario, for temp. duty.

Chandler, 1st Lt. C. P., to Hosp. Train 29 at Ft. Harrison.

Farmer, Capt. J. L., orders of Jan. 22 amended; upon completion of course of inst. at Rockefeller Inst. to Ft. McPherson with Base Hosp. 28.

Duryee, 1st Lt. A. P., to Allentown (Penn.) Army Amb. Service Concentration Camp.

Grover, Maj. C. P., to McCook Field.

Hoagland, Capt. H. W., to Markleton, Penn., as Cmdg. Off. at army hosp. being organized there.

Medical Corps.

Hibbitt, Lt.Col. C. W., to Camp Shelby.
Buck, Lt.Col. C. D.; Murtagh, Lt.Col. J. A., and Moncrief, Lt.Col. W. H., promoted to be Cols.

Following promoted to be Lt.Cols.:

MAJORS.

Christie, A. C. | Bruns, E. H.
Welch, W. H. | Jones, H. W.
King, E. | Wickline, W. A.
Longcope, W. T. | Hart, W. L.
Bailey, P.

Turnbull, Maj. S. J., to Ft. Riley for temp. duty.

Buck, Col. C. D., to N. Y. on official business, thence to his proper station.

White, Senior Surg. J. H., promoted to be Col.

Williams, Maj. A. W., to Camp Sherman.

Cooper, Lt.Col. A. T., to Ft. Des Moines as Cmdg.Off. of base hosp.

Duenner, Maj. R. H., to Ft. Riley.

Cole, Maj. C. L., to Washington, at Army Med. School.

Corps of Engineers.

Hatch, 2d Lt. L. B., and Goodike, 2d Lt. J. N., appointed to same grades in Engs. N. A.

Spalding, 1st Lt. G. R., and Costello, 2d Lt. J. F., promoted to be Capts.

Alton, J. T., and Anderson, H. R., appointed Chaplains, with rank of 1st Lts.

Ordnance Department.

Faymonville, Maj. P. R., to Springfield Armory.

Crozier, Maj.Gen. W., Chief of Ord., is relieved from duty as a member of the Board of Ord. and Fortification.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Dunning, Capt. C. W., to points in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Colorado on official business, thence to proper station.

MacDonald, Capt. H. J., to Buffalo, N. Y., as Constructing Qm.

Moss, Maj. A. G., will report to Chief of Staff.

Cook, Capt. G. F., to Ft. Morgan as Qm.

Nicoll, 1st Lt. W. L., to Newark, Elizabeth, and Paterson, N. J., on official business, thence to his proper station.

Lee, Maj. J., will report for temp. duty in office of Qm.Gen., thence to his proper station.

Roberts, Capt. J., Warren, Capt. A. W., and Vincent, 2d Lt. N. E., will report to Director of Forage at Chicago.

Stevenson, Capt. J. G., will report to Off. in charge of cantonment construction.

Brandon, Capt. C. T., to Camp Jackson as asst. to Camp Qm.

Luce, Capt. E. S., to Highbridge, N. Y., on official business, thence to his proper station.

Quartermaster Corps.

Clery, 1st Lt. C., to Camp Wheeler.
Baker, 2d Lt. H. S., and Goucher, 2d Lt. F. B., to Camp Jackson.
Dillingham, Capt. S., to Camp Dodge.
Kinnick, 2d Lt. H. A., appointed to same grade, Qm.C.
Cutter, Capt. J. D., will report to Acting Qm. Gen.
Mills, 1st Lt. F. C., Jr., and Strauss, 2d Lt. L. I., promoted to be Capt.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Bushfield, J. A. | Coleman, P. W. B.
Clark, M. G. | Hansen, A. H.

Bell, Maj. P. L., to Camp Johnston.

Hirsch, Col. H. J., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Gen. Hosp. No. 9 for treatment.

Manice, 2d Lt. W. D., appointed to same grade in Qm.C.

Cole, 1st Lt. H. S., retired, appointed to Maj.

Following will proceed to camps indicated as assistants to cmdg. offs. of auxiliary remount depots:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Clark, R. S., Camp Bowie; Buchanan, J. H., Camp Funston; Harrison, C. H., Camp Hancock; Riley, E. P., Camp Lewis; Dunn, W. J., Camp Logan; Lyon, G. L., Camp MacArthur; Thornell, K. H., Camp McClellan; Upson, J. E., Camp Pike; Nelson, T. J. C., Camp Shelby; Meyer, A. P., Camp Cody; Hutchinson, S., Camp Gordon; Parrow, W. B., Camp Logan; Shouse, E. F., Camp McClellan; Dukes, E. F., Camp Meade; Hughes, R. V., Camp Taylor; Budlong, W. E., Camp Upton.

Kelley, 1st Lt. J. F., to Cleveland on official business, thence to his proper station.

Curtis, 1st Lt. E. F., to Baltimore, on official business, thence to his proper station.

Proctor, 1st Lt. W., hon. discharged.

Butler, 1st Lt. L., to Philadelphia as representative of the Fuel and Forage Div.

Simonds, Maj. F. P., to Camp Cody as Constructing Qm.

Denny, 2d Lt. W. M., and Dunton, 2d Lt. H. A., previous orders revoked.

Willis, 2d Lt. R., to Camp Greene as Supply Off. of 4th Div. San. Train.

Fritts, 1st Lt. F. W., to Atlanta.

MacCubbins, Capt. C., to Camp Taylor as Supply Off. of Depot Brigade.

Bullock, 2d Lt. J. E., C.A.R.C., appointed to same grade in Qm.C.

Springer, 1st Lt. W. F., to Camp Kearny.

Helsinger, 2d Lt. M., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Cudahy, 1st Lt. M. F., will proceed to the following camps on official business, thence to his proper station: Camp Servier, Camp Beauregard, Camp Logan, Camp MacArthur, Camp Bowie.

Fiach, 1st Lt. F. J., promoted to be a Capt.

Stevens, F. D., appointed to be a Capt.

Krag, Capt. W. W., to N. Y., thence to Camp Upton on official business, thence to his proper station.

Smith, 2d Lt. B. F., to Camp Greenleaf.

Wilson, Maj. F. B., promoted to be Lt.Col.

Wilson, 2d Lt. J. M., will report to Acting Qm.Gen.

Heffernan, 2d Lt. R. J., to Chicago, as asst. to Depot Qm.

Hansen, Capt. H., will report to the Gen. Supt., Army Transport Service, at N. Y., for temp. duty.

Nash, 2d Lt. R., and Brass, 2d Lt. G. F., to Camp Jackson.

Walsh, 1st Lt. J. R., to Camp Merritt, N. J., in charge of fire truck and hose co.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Tuckey, 1st Lt. H. A., to Chicago, for inst. at School of Plastic and Oral Surgery.

Dexter, 1st Lt. M. M., will report to Cmdg. Gen., Panama Canal Dept.

Wilhite, 1st Lt. F. M., to Ft. McPherson.

Tye, 1st Lt. H., previous orders amended so as to direct him to Ft. McPherson.

Whitson, 1st Lt. O. L., to Camp Funston.

Eby, 1st Lt. J. D., promoted to be a Maj.

Cavalry.

Frank, Capt. P. R., to Ft. Jay, for temp. duty.

Brokaw, Capt. F. E., to Ft. Riley.

Howard, 2d Lt. D. C., Jr., to Ft. Myer, with 2d Cav.

Howard, 2d Lt. D. C., Jr., previous orders assigning him to 9th Machine Gun Bat. revoked.

Blunt, Capt. W. M.; Frierson, Capt. M., Jr., and Gillett, 1st Lt. W. H., transferred to 15th Cav.

Torrence, Temp. 1st Lt. J. E., attached to the 28th Cav.

Sanitary Corps.

Yoder, 1st Lt. J. P.; McClaire, 1st Lt. D. M., and Aloss, 1st Lt. C. J., promoted to be Capts.

Braun, Capt. C. L.; La Grinder, Capt. R. A., and Roby, Capt. A. A., promoted to be Majors.

Ayer, 1st Lt. T. H., to Phila., at Hero Mfg. Co.'s plant.

Schaal, 1st Lt. A. A., and Galloway, 1st Lt. B., will report to the Surg.Gen.

Loper, Capt. C. S., and Ordahl, Capt. G., to Camp Greenleaf.

Snider, 1st Lt. E. S., to Newport News, Va.

Brower, 1st Lt. H. T., to San Antonio

KING GEORGE CABLES TO PILGRIM DINERS

British Sovereign's Message, Written by Himself, Predicts Victory for Allied Cause.

HONOR ARCHBISHOP OF YORK

Great Britain's New Ambassador and the Ambassador of France Among Chief Guests.

The high mission of France, England and America as continuing guardians of the world's ideals of liberty was the theme of distinguished speakers from the three nations last night at the fifteenth annual dinner of the Pilgrims, held at the Waldorf. The guest of honor was the Most Rev. and Right Hon. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, and associated with him were the Earl of Reading, British Ambassador and High Commissioner, and J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador of the French Republic. For the first time the guests included women, who were present in hundreds, and who joined with the men in applauding the firm determination voiced by all the speakers to persist until victory shall come to the free nations in the fight against Germany.

The Archbishop of York, in a phrase well fitted to the purposes of the Pilgrims, declared that "Britain and America must forget the past, embrace the present, and prepare for a common future, the future of the free nations of the world." And the same word was spoken for France by Ambassador Jusserand and Lord Reading.

The following messages were exchanged between the guests at the dinner and King George of England:

"To his Majesty, the King, Buckingham Palace, London:

"The Pilgrims Society of America, gathered tonight at dinner of welcome to the Archbishop of York and to your Majesty's new Ambassador, Lord Reading, also in celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the society, the thousand guests, including the Ambassador of France, hail your Majesty as America's honored and glorious ally, and offer respectful and heartfelt greetings as well as prayer for the victory of our united cause.

"To Cunliffe-Owen, Vice President Pilgrims Society, 37 Riverside Drive:

"The message from the Pilgrims Society of America has been received by me with feelings of pride and of gratification. I warmly thank those who have joined in this expression of greetings to myself and of hopes for that victory for our common cause by which the future peace of the world can be secured. My countrymen with me will appreciate the honor done to the British Ambassador and to the Archbishop of York by this distinguished gathering, including the French Ambassador, which this evening commemorates the fifteenth anniversary of your society.

"GEORGE, R. I."

Persons familiar with British Court etiquette commented on the fact that the message was penned and signed by the King himself and not by a subordinate as indicating his deep personal interest in the event.

"End May Be Distant, but Is Sure."

In the absence of Chauncey M. Depew, the newly elected President of the Pilgrims, who is in St. Augustine, Fla., Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, one of the Vice Presidents, presided, and was greeted with a burst of cheers when he affirmed America's unalterable purpose to continue the war to victory.

"The end may be distant," he declared, "but the end is sure." In welcoming the two British guests of honor he called them the representatives respectively of faith and justice—for Lord Reading, besides his diplomatic office, holds also that of Lord Chief Justice of England—"faith and justice," said Dr. Butler, "the two great pillars of all civilization and all progress.

"A celebrated German historian," he continued, "has said since the beginning of the present war that the world would be healed by being Germanized. We think not. This fight and this stupendous sacrifice for an idea are the answer of a new-born world to those sociologists who see in history nothing but a cunning contest for material gain.

"We have as guests tonight two eminent representatives of Great Britain, a nation which, confronted by a momentous decision at the outbreak of this war, chose to keep her faith. Her national and imperial efforts since that moment stagger the imagination; and we greet tonight the spokesmen of that England which for a thousand years has been the guardian at the gate of the house of liberty."

Lord Reading, in responding, recalled a previous occasion on which he had been the guest of the Pilgrims, on Sept. 30, 1915.

At that time Lord Reading was a member of the commission negotiating the Anglo-French loan, and Joseph H. Choate was President of the Pilgrims, and Lord Reading gave testimony not only to the assistance which Mr. Choate gave to the Anglo-French Commission at that time but to his services to the cause of Anglo-American understanding when he was Ambassador to England—"so beloved by us," said Lord Reading, "and I verily believe sowing the seeds of that accord which now exists. If I could ever have the choice of the death which should be mine I would ask to be placed in the same position as Mr. Choate just before he died."

Then, with a compliment to Ambassador Jusserand, he turned to the part of France—"France ever glorious," said Lord Reading, "but never more so than at the present moment, when her grave and heroic citizens have taken their places in the front line of the battle for liberty. Whatever may happen, English-speaking peoples will never forget the example that France has given us of true and sterling courage, and they will never forget that France is the bond which brings America and Great Britain together.

"I am often reminded of those days at the outbreak of the war, when England's decision hung in the balance; and I am certain that I am enunciating the views of those who took part in the momentous decision of August, 1914, when I say that if that moment were to come again, if we could see all the rivers of blood and seas of treasure that must be poured out, we should take the same position, cost what it may—counting honor our most valued possession and throwing all we had into the contest.

"In Great Britain and in the whole British Empire there is that firm determination, that grim tenacity, which is characteristic of you in this country. The words used recently by your President, speaking for a united country, 'We can never turn back from the course chosen on principle; our strength must be put into the war for emancipation,' these are words we cherish, for they tell us that when you have once entered into the war there will be no hesitation, but endurance to the end until the principle of liberty has been vindicated and set up on high. We stand together, all the Allies, making all sacrifices cheerfully, providing only that liberty and democracy are made safe."

War for the Pledged Word.

The Archbishop of York declared that it was the most obvious and natural thing in the world for America and England to know each other, understand each other, and stand together for the good of humanity. "I am not an accredited representative like you other guests," he said. "I speak for the plain folk of my country, but I am the holder of an office older than the crown of a united England, and I think I may speak as representative of some of the elements in our life which have made England free, stable, and strong.

"What brought us into the war above all was one point which touched the quick of the national conscience—Belgium. I don't think we thought about interest or safety, but about the keeping of our pledged word; and to the challenge we responded with a readiness and unanimity which I shall never cease to remember. Your entry was very different. It was steady, slow, and deliberate.

"You came in not so much on instinct as on reasoned principle; and when very often, in past times, the attitude of America was misunderstood, I always defended your President, for I believed that through the great words he spoke he was educating his people, and that when the time had come he would bring into this mighty contest a determined, convinced, and united nation. And the manner and motive in which you entered the war gave us just what we needed at that time. There has come a strain upon our nerves which tells more than we like to say; and it gave us heart when we needed it to find you, who had no interest in the contest, so convinced of the rightness of our ideals that you would cross the seas to help us."

The most vigorous applause of the evening greeted the Archbishop's passing reference to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as "that great citizen for whose recovery I am sure every citizen, regardless of party, is most earnestly hoping and praying."

Ambassador Jusserand said that the relations between France and England had always been intimate, but "for a thousand years that intimacy consisted in being almost constantly at war. But now we are beginning a period which shall follow the thousand years of war with a thousand years of peace."

The last speaker was George T. Wilson, Vice President of the Pilgrims, who talked of the ideals and accomplishments of the organization.

PLEA AGAINST HASTY PEACE

Archbishop of York Says There Must Be No Compromise of Ideals.

A plea against a hasty and inconclusive peace was made by the Archbishop of York in his midday sermon at Trinity Church yesterday. Out of the present world chaos, he said, the war must bring the re-establishment of a great moral order, untainted by the principles which the enemy is determined to perpetuate and impose upon all the other nations in the world. If peace were made before this end was accomplished, the Archbishop declared, it would only mean that all the lives sacrificed to the cause of liberty and idealism will have been sacrificed in vain.

"If only peace were wanted," said the Archbishop, "it could be said at any time that the sacrifices have been more than enough toward the achievement of that end. But peace is not the goal, and must not be the goal, if peace means a compromise of any of those ideals upon which the nations have dared stake their national lives. And if they have dared that far, we must not even think of peace. We must not let any thought or any resolve upon peace weaken our determination to emerge from the war with a clean and enduring vindication of those ideals which alone can make peace a lasting blessing to humanity.

"If we dared stake all upon those ideals, it is possible, can it be possible at this time, that we should even think of bartering away the aims for which the Allies are battling? Oh, the fight is a hard one—one which saps nations of their lives and their strength, one which leaves peoples weary and exhausted, one which requires the exertion of every ounce of moral courage that we possess.

"A great moral struggle can be won only by a great moral power. This power cannot exist if it has the slightest taint of hypocrisy. The demand made on the people is that they consecrate themselves to moral loyalty. Out of this war the warring nations have learned the lesson of 'What shall it profit a nation if it win the whole world and lose its own soul?' The older rendering of this lesson makes a direct application to the man, and thus it is brought home to the individual conscience and conduct.

"The nations have been called upon to vindicate the security of the common good, to uphold the right of each man to serve God and his country without interference on the part of any other nation. There can be no backward step now—no faltering step now without inviting the most appalling disaster. This is the time to do away with the bitter party strife and divisions of political life that have cost so much in the past. The whole people, united firm in loyalty and morality, must hold together, work together, strive together to bring about a satisfactory end of this cruel war."

Archbishop Pleased with Troops.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., March 5.—The Archbishop of York arose with the rest of the cantonment at 6 o'clock this morning so that he could review the 306th Infantry and inspect the camp before hurrying back to the city to keep his engagements.

"I am amazed," he said to General Johnson, "at the remarkable physique of the men, their notable intelligence, and the advanced stage of training they have reached in the short time they have been here."

GIBBONS PREDICTS VICTORY.

Cardinal Expresses Confidence Despite Dark Outlook at Present.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 5.—Cardinal Gibbons, who attended the funeral of Archbishop Prendergast in the Cathedral here today, is not apprehensive as to the Allies' victory over the Germans. He stopped for a few moments to discuss the war while in the archiepiscopal residence shortly before his departure for Baltimore.

"What message have you for Philadelphia?" he was asked.

"My message to the people of this good city is one of cheer. We will eventually have peace with victory. Things look pretty black at present, I admit. But the Lord is with us, and if the Lord is with us who can be against us?"

SEEKS AVIATION RECRUITS.

Signal Corps of the Army Issues Call for 10,000 More Men.

The Signal Corps of the Army issued a call yesterday for the immediate enlistment of 10,000 machinists, mechanics, chauffeurs, and other skilled workers for the Aviation Section of the corps.

Men registered in the draft may be inducted into this service by applying to their local draft board. Men not registered may enlist at any recruiting office. Further information may be had by applying to the Air Division, Personal Department, Washington, D. C.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Madison Av., between East 57th and 67th Sts., between 1 and 3 P. M., Tuesday, March 5, package containing original and typewritten letters of great value to owner only. Reward if returned to Mr. Zollner, 780 Madison Av.

LOST—On Fordham Av., near Concourse, black pocketbook, containing traveler's checks, cash, and keys. Finder notify Harriett Briggs, 2,473 Davidson Av. Fordham 1384.

LOST—If party picking up 1 solitaire and 1 cluster diamond ring in Carlton Mansions will return same to C. K. Fauver, 1135 Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, reward will be given and no questions asked.

LOST—Gentleman's gold watch, "J. H. T." monogram on back and inscription, Sunday, 3d Av., "L," 23d to 129th. $10 reward, no questions asked, for return to Hornthal & Co., 10 East 22d St.

LOST—In Central Park, between 62d St. entrance and 72d St. exit, gold wrist watch, with initials "I. V. F." on back; Roman numerals on face. Return to Room 2028, 42 Broadway. Suitable reward.

LOST—At Chu Chin Chow Ball, Friday, centre part lady's ring, big white diamond, surrounded by small, platinum mounting; heirloom; $300 reward, no questions asked. S 3 Times.

LOST—Meylan repeater gold watch, monogram J. F. P. on back, Saturday afternoon on Broadway and 39th St.; return to J. P. Phillips, 43 Cedar St. Tel. 5935 John. Reward.

LOST—Lady's black velvet handbag, containing Liberty Bond 468535, also some money; liberal reward. Return to Kierman, 164 East 91st St. Telephone Lenox 9903.

LOST—On Broadway car, between 82d and 107th Sts., small tan chamois purse, containing money, W. S. S. certificates, and door key; reward. S 23 Times.

LOST—Gold engraved bracelet, "W. O. D. to F. V. W." Sunday, between 21st St., 7th Av. car, Strand Theatre; reward. De Pue, 234 West 21st St.

LOST—Wells Fargo Express receipt book, between 32d and 36th St. on Broadway or 6th Av.; liberal reward. S. & G. Co., 34 West 33d or 29 West 32d, 8th floor.

LOST—Leaving Metropolitan Opera House, Broadway exit, black silk and jet vanity case. Finder will receive liberal reward on return to 29 West 54th St.

LOST—About 11 o'clock Monday morning, a brown manilla envelope, containing $349 in mixed bills. Reward if returned to York Club, 52 East 54th.

LOST—Bank Book No. 810,316 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Sunday, string of pearls, with diamond clasp. Reward if returned to Mrs. Abrahams, 1,391 Madison Av.

LOST—Silver lorgnette, between 180th and 181st Sts., Bronx Park or on subway. Return Arbenz, 22 East 51st St.

LOST—Round folding eyeglasses; liberal reward. Pinles, 656 West 160th.

LOST—Skunk fur muff, at Carnegie Hall box office, Monday, 2:30. Return to 43 West 58th. Reward.

LOST—Camera, Macy's, McCreery's, or street; reward. Kerby, 419 West 118th St. Morningside 6946.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Staten Island ferry; reward. Gardiner, 161 Madison Av. Murray Hill 2770.

LOST—In November, three rings in handkerchief; reward. Tucker, 145 West 90th.

LOST.—Ring tied in gauze, near 180th St.; reward. Reuss, 2,112 Harrison Av.

$20 REWARD for earring, diamond top and drop, with a pearl swinging, lost at St. John's Cathedral or Plaza Hotel. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$75 REWARD—Lost, last Thursday, between East 53d and Astor Theatre, or in taxi, an onyx and diamond flexible bracelet. Return Cartier, 653 5th Av.

$20 REWARD for diamond brooch, small oval, shape of a buckle, lost in Plaza Hotel. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$1,000 REWARD for return solitaire 3-stone horseshoe pin; no questions asked. M. Short, 11 East 49th St.

$50 REWARD.

Platinum barpin, 11 diamonds. Room 212, 27 Battery Place.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

REWARD $150.

Lost—Small, all white, West Highland terrier dog, male; long hair, long body, short legs, pointed ears; answering to name of Mac; $150 reward for return or information leading to its return. Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 1484.

LOST.—Small white dog wearing brown leather collar, near small lake, 79th St., 5th Av. entrance to Park, Tuesday afternoon. Finder will receive reward on return to 49 East 80th St.

LOST—From 6 West 8th St., at 5 o'clock, Monday, March 4, a red chow dog, answering to name of Chili; $25 reward for return of same to the above address.

LOST.—Brindle and white bull terrier; green leather harness; reward. Telephone Riverside 9180. Goldman.

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